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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,360—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 18, 1898.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	23rd July.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5227	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3832	1st Aug. 1898,
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALRRIC.	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LOND. N.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	26th July

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 15th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Dupchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X.	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

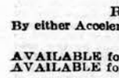
For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd July, 8189, at 5 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th July, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 21st July, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 21st July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 25th July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1898.

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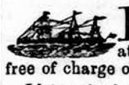
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	5,000	19th July 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

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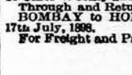
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO JAPAN.



FAST TWIN SCREW STEAMER "WAKASA MARU," 6,266 Tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, WILL SAIL direct for KOBE on or about the 29th inst. The Steamer is fitted with Electric Light Refrigerator, &c. All the Cabins are on upper Deck and well ventilated. For Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

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THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

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RIFLE CARTRIDGES SOLID BROWN, AND COILED BRASS COLT'S, AND WINCHESTER.

REVOLVER CARTRIDGES WADS, CAPS, BULLETS, SUNDRIES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE

"THE BEST."

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Mc DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—From 1st proximo, INTEREST on DEPOSITS will be allowed at the Rate of THREE PER CENT per Annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1898, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1898.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Court of Small Causes of Bombay.

SUIT No. 974 OF 1897,

J. B. GOMES of Bandora ..... Plaintiff.

versus

A. F. DIAS ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree of the Court of Small Causes of Bombay made in the above Suit on the 24th day of March, 1897, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 270-4-2 for debt and costs.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 11th day of January, 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, near Parbhadevi Temple, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G Ward No. 2838, and Street No. 323, admeasuring 44½ feet in length and 33 feet in breadth, and bounded on the east and west by the vacant ground of D. A. Pereira, on the north by the house of Joseph Francisco D'Mello, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said A. F. Dias.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 18th day of July, 1898, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the SHERIFF OF BOMBAY WILL, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale PUT UP for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST of the said Defendant above-named in the said lands and premises are in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs of previous execution of the said Warrant for Sale,

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

Under clause (e) of Section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code it is intimated that there was a mortgage for Rs. 900 on the attached property at the date of the attachment, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 7th May, 1895, made between A. F. Dias on the one part and Ardasir Eduljee Commissariatwalla of the other part, and whether the said mortgage is still existing is not known.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant above-named to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant above-named have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the Purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the Purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to id at the Sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith, when the lot is knocked down to a Purchaser, the remainder of the Purchase Money must be paid by the Purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the Sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as Deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior Purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. JEHANGIR and SIRVAI, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

JOHNSON'S CLAY CUTTY PIPES

WITH VULCANITE MOUTH PIECES.

STRAIGHT OR BENT.

They are the Coolest and Sweetest.

each cash Rs. 0-4 credit Rs. 0-5.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	15 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE : Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £3-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Propectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash.		Credit. 12 instalments.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S TOILET AND MEDICAL SPECIALTIES.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
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SAPONACEOUS AND CORISANDE DENTIFRICE, ETC., ETC.

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PAPARIDINE FOR INDIGESTION,
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR, THE TONIC,
COCA WINE, SARSAPARILAS, ETC., ETC.

Attention is specially directed to the fact that these articles are absolutely the finest it is possible to produce in their respective kinds, that they are specially manufactured for Indian use, and are guaranteed invariably fresh, pure, sweet, and superior to anything imported.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES

AND

FIDELITY INSURANCE

GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
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J. P. ORR,
Acting Collector.

Abkari Department, Bombay, Collector's Office, 11th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

No. 1624 OF 1898-99.

THE COUPES which have been selected for exploitation during the coming fuel year commencing 1st October 1898, and ending 30th September 1899, in the undermentioned Divisions will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the respective Divisional Forest Officers, at the places and on the dates noted against each.

Name of Division.	By whom to be sold.	Place of sale.	Date on which sale will commence.
Jenuck.....	Divisional Forest Officer, Jenuck	Karachi ...	8th August 1898, at 12 noon, local time.
Naushahro	Do Naushahro ..	Hyderabad,	15th August 1898, at 12 noon, Madras time.
Hydrabad,	Do Hyderabad..	Hyderabad,	22nd August 1898, at 12 noon, Madras time.
Sukkur ..	Do Sukkur.....	Sukkur ..	29th August 1898, at 12 noon, Madras time.

2. These coupes have been marked out on the ground and can be seen by intending purchasers on application to the Range Forest Officers concerned or to the Sub-Ranger or the Forest Guard in charge of the Printed Forms of agreement as well as of the list of coupes can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned or from that of any of the Divisional Forest Officers named above on payment of annas eight for a copy of both the documents. From these Officers the sale term s which will be required to sign and abide by can also be ascertained.

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Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	117
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Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£39½
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National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
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Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	230
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brouls Cawnpore Press Co., Lt.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
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East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,2 0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	850
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	150
Khanagaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
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Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sirah Woollen Mills	2,10	250	250	Nil.	75
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Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,500	000	dvd Rs.30	800
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Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	635
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222
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Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
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Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	250
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	340
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	295
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,150
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Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	251
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
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Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	625
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Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	232½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
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Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
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Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	200	...	4 pr. ct.	£158.2-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 32 m. Sun sets, 6 h. 39 m. High water, 11-34 m., 11-19a. Low water, 4-26 m., 5-30a.

Wilson Philological Lecture by the Rev. D. Macklachan on Sanskrit and the Prakrits, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Tokio, left the dock on Friday, and the steamer Mohammadi, on Satur, day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka entered, and the steamer Marquis Backquehem, left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Lotimbro will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Monday.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening, to commence at 5-30. Colours v. White. Colours, Full Back,—Kemp. 3-4 backs—Fischer, Thornton, Richards, Skene, 1-2 backs, Williamson and Murray. Forwards—Moore, Waller, Edie, Turner, Humphrey, Hart, Farewell and Brackenbury. White Full Back—Blodwell—3-4 backs. Vines, Tosh, Tucker and Gray. 1-2 backs—Spencer, Greene, Forwards—Christie, Wood, Thomas, Cooper, Burton, Wilson, Selkirk and Pickering.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. R. P. W, Strong, of the Audit Department, G. I. P. Railway, who has been again appointed to act as Assistant to the Storekeeper, General received an exceptionally warm welcome from the members of the staff. He was met at the entrance, and the procession then marched off in the direction of the stores office. Mr. Maynard, the incumbent of the post, proceeded on Saturday afternoon by the mail steamer to Europe on three months' privilege leave. He also received a private address from members of the staff.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles at the Bombay Royal Yatch Club, on Monday the 18th instant, at 5-45 p.m. under the direction of Herr. C. Fredilis:—

Quick Step.....Riflemen Form .....Balfe
Overture.....Zanetta .....Auber
Valse Militaire .....La Hoassrde .....Ganne
Scherzo .....L'Orologio .....Arditi
Reminiscences of Verdi .....
Polka .....The Nightingale .....Moss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BROKEN FALL.—On Friday afternoon, a Hindu woman, named Jeejee, aged forty years, residing at Dongree, was seated just at the edge of the Nowroji Hill, when she accidentally slipped and fell over a distance of eighty feet into a hole containing a quantity of liquid cowdung, the fall having thus been broken, the woman escaped the very serious injuries she would otherwise have sustained. She was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that both her wrist had been dislocated and there was a slight abrasion on her left foot.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of June last, there were 163 bullocks, 30 horses and 15 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of June, 97 bullocks, 43 horses and 28 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 60 bullocks, 42 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 4 cases among bullocks, 2 among horses and 11 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—13 horses, 23 dogs, 6 bullocks, 2 kine, 1 goose, 2 calves, 1 buffalo and 5 parrots.

THE PLAGUE AT BULSAR.—We regret to learn from Bulsar that plague of a virulent type has again broken out there, and that its chief victims are Parsis. The residents of all nationalities are running away from the town and seeking shelter under sheds erected on the maidan. A fund has been started to help the destitute Parsis in their present distress, and one of the foremost to come forward is Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, a prominent stock and exchange broker, and a Parsi philanthropist, who has paid Rs. 500, and promised a monthly subscription of Rs. 50 as long as the plague continues. Mr. Bharucha contributed Rs. 300 in months to the Parsi Fever Hospital for several months during last year, and continues to pay Rs. 300 monthly since the plague has abated. Such philanthropy is worthy of imitation by his more wealthy co-religionists.

ESCAPING FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, two Europeans, named Albert Stacey and Stephen Botkins were charged at the instance of Inspector Todman, with escaping from the Government workhouse, and also with criminal breach of trust in respect of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 2, the property of Government. About 8 o'clock on the evening of 12th instant, the two accused successfully scaled the wall of the workhouse and made their escape, taking with them a bundle of shirts and pantaloons. The police were informed of the escapement, and while the latter were making inquiries Stacey surrendered to the police on Thursday afternoon last. He made a statement which led to the arrest of the second accused on the same evening at DeLisle Road. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that they had sold the clothing of the workhouse and spent the sale proceeds in drink. His worship sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at Waudby Road, touching the death of Cawasji Nowroji Bhesania, a Parsee, aged about fifty years, employed as a cook in the service of Mr. Jehanghir Nusrwanjee Wadia, and residing in the premises of his master in the Old Police Court Lane, Fort. The deceased lost his son last year from plague and in consequence of that irreparable loss, he appeared to be very much despondent and often neglected to take his food regularly. To add to this misfortune, his daughter was seriously injured about twenty days ago by the fall of the house in which she resided at Khetwady, and she has since been lying under treatment in the J. J. Hospital, Deceased used to visit her in the Hospital and appeared to be very much affected. He often said that he was not going to live long in this world, which had rendered his life miserable. On Thursday morning Cawasji took his meal and went out. He did not return home, but his absence caused no anxiety to his wife, who thought that he might have gone to visit his daughter and she accordingly went to the hospital in the afternoon, but found the deceased was not there. A search was then made for deceased, but he was not to be found until about 6 o'clock on the evening of the following day, when his dead body was found floating on the surface of the water, in a well on the Waudby Road. The body was decomposed, but there were no marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

For disposal of certain questions.

241-93—Little and Co—Poonja Waljee and others vs Mithibai —Payne G and S and Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

43-2000-98—K J Mantri—Ebrahimbhoy Remoobhoy vs Kermullybhoy Remoobhoy—Ardashir H and D—Part heard.

116-98—Maganlal and R—Aziz Moola bin Khan Mahomed vs Sharifabibi—M H Khan.

173-98—In person (a pauper)—Tejee Ajada vs Pardose vs Bhoosor Ranilal Pardesee.

522-96—Edgelow and G—Manockchand Coopuchand vs Buldewdas Motokunchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

263-95—Maganlal and R—Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and another vs Bai Rehemutbai and others—Payne G and S.

567-97—Little and Co—Charles Agnew Turner vs Rahimtoola Khairaz and others—Payne G and S.

269-97—Hiralal M and M—Anantram Baldevdas vs Chunilal Shivcharanlal and others.

347-97—Payne G and S—Abdul Hoosein Suleman vs Lulfali Karmali and another—Captain and V.

Before the Hon Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Originating Summons to be heard in Court.

101-98—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner and others—Pestonjee R and K, Crawford B and Co, Mansuklal D and J, and Ardeshir H and D.

Commercial Causes.

212-98—Roughton and Co—The Bombay Tramway Co Ld vs Essajee Tajbhoy.

11-98—Bicknell M and M—Ahmedjee Moomanjee vs Fida Hoosein Mahomedally.

220-98—Hiralal M and M—Gokuldumdas Meghjee and others vs Rahimtoolla Ismail and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

450-2768-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Henry Langford —Sajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451-2769-96—Crawford B and Co (for pauper)—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

253-98—Smetham B and N—Sir George Cotton and others vs Jootha Raghowjee and others—Little and Co.

588-95—Ardasir H and D—Jamsetjee Furdoonjee vs Dossabhai Framjee and others—Little and Co, Nanu and H. B M and M and M and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

51-98—Jehangir and S—Peroshaw Khursetjee Parkh vs Manockjee Dossabhoy Watcha—Ardasir H and D.

549-96—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Dossabhoy Thakersey and others—Craigie L and O, and Bhaishunker and K.

663-96—F P Pavri—Mahomed Sale Valad Yasan Sale and another vs Shaik Fateh Mohomed Valad Shaik Bahadur etc—Framjee and D, and J C Cama.

123-97—Payne G and S—Visram Raisi and others vs The Hon Mr Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Crawford B and Co

109-97—Shamrao P—Azembuksh Naikin vs Fanzambuksh Naikin—Edgelow and G

127-97—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Khandeylal Maharaj.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE sixty-first report of the Bank of Bombay is as follows:—The directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last.

They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 14,35,336-6-6, to which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year Rs. 3,34, 509-7-8, making together Rs. 17,69,845-14-2, which they have decided to apply as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, free from income-tax	5,00,000	0	0
,, bonus at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum	1,00,000	0	0
,, reserve fund	5,00,000	0	0
,, special reserve fund	4,00,000	0	0
,, bonus to staff and pension fund	65,000	0	0
,, carried forward	2,04,845	14	2
Total	17,69,845	14	2

In strong contrast to last year, the harvest throughout India proved more than usually bountiful and trade was correspondingly buoyant and active, producing intense stringency in the money market. The half-year opened with a Bank rate of 9 per cent., rising rapidly to 13 per cent, which it reached at the end of February and continued at that rate till 5th May, falling to 8 per cent. before the close. The average rate for the period was 12·03 per cent.

The abnormal pressure in the money market and the large remittances of Government paper from London caused a fresh fall in public securities. The intimation, too, made by Government in March that it was their intention to issue a further rupee loan to the extent of three crores weighed heavily on the market, and prevented that recovery in values which the prospect of easire money would otherwise have brought about.

In view of the low prices still ruling for Government securities, the directors, though not doubting their eventual recovery, deem it wise to set aside Rs.4 lakhs to a Special Reserve Fund, and have transferred Rs. 3 lakhs from fund for losses, making together Rs. 7 lakhs, for the purpose of adjusting the Bank's holdings.

The directors have the satisfaction to report that no loss was incurred during the half-year.

They are pleased also to declare a bonus to the Shareholders at the rate of two per cent. per annum in addition to the usual dividend.

They have appropriated Rs. 5,000,000 to the Reserve Fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 70,00,000.

Mr. Charles Douglas, Mr. J. L. Symons, and Sir Georgs Cotton resigned their seats at the Board prior to their departure to Europe, and in their places the directors appointed Mr. C. B. Savile, Mr. F. C. Macrae, and Mr. John R. Greaves.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. F. C. Macrae and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th July 1898.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay.

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last.

We counted and examined the cash on hand as at the close of business on that date, and checked the closing accounts of the Branches with their relative Ledgers at Head Office and found them correct.

The Securities held on account of the Reserve Fund, and Investments, also those held against advances and deposited by constituents for safe custody, agree with their Registers.

The Balance Sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and contains a full and fair statement of the Bank's true position at the close of the half-year.

W. BULLOCK, E. N. SETTNA, Auditors.

Bombay, 12th July 1898.

ABSTRACT BALANCE SHEET AS ON 30TH JUNE 1898.

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	1,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,78,523	2	9
Do. at Branches	30,71,292	10	4
Other Deposits	2,46,38,372	9	5
Post Bills	6,821	2	0
Profit	17,69,815	14	2
	Rs. 5,23,64,855	6	8

Cr. ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	99,11,044	7	8
Other authorized Securities	37,22,507	0	0
Credits on Government and other authorized Securities	52,76,357	3	5
Loans on do. do.	1,31,50,984	11	7
Bills Discounted and Purchased	16,09,875	0	3
Dead Stock	4,15,334	7	2
Stamps	2,455	12	0
Stationery	18,495	0	0
Adjusting Account	4,00,029	13	3
Balances with other Banks	78,673	14	3
Cash { at Head Office Rs. 1,01,35,857 10 9 ,, Branches ,, 38,45,110 6 4	1,41,78,768	1	1
	Rs. 5,23,64,855	6	8

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	1,08,014	6	8
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	14,380	0	0
Rent, Taxes, Insurance and Lighting	32,197	3	5
Law Charges	238	0	0
Telegrams and Postages	2,645	3	7
Miscellaneous Charges	35,401	1	4
Stationery	9,213	3	8
Profit	17,69,815	14	2
	Rs. 20,61,926	0	10

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance brought forward	3,34,509	7	8
Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission, Interest, &c, received	17,27,416	9	2
	Rs. 20,61,926	0	10

W. H. REID, Accountant. W. BULLOCK, E. N. SETTNA, } Auditors.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th July, 1898.

1. The signalling class will parade in front of the High Court, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 a.m., punctual. Members who wish to join the class will parade to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 a.m., after which no one will be permitted to join.

2. There will be 40-pr. H. M. L. Gun and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next the 21st instant at 8-45 p.m.

By Order L. PENNY, Lieut., Ac

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made yesterday in London on Calcutta, amounting to 2 lakhs, at 1s. 3 7-8d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 1-2d.

Consols declined 1-8 per cent. in price yesterday, to 111 1-2. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 103, while Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·22 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114 1-2, but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent, to £63. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. less in value, at 27 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal continued at 59 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·85 3-4 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £70,000 in Silver and £10,000 in gold to Bombay; £10,000 in gold to Calcutta; and £17,000 in Silver to Hongkong.

To-day the financial quotations in London have continued at the above level without exception, while Bar Silver and demand Exchange on London are also unchanged in New York.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37 1-2s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal, market strong, this quotation being also given to-day, with 38 5-8 for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, July-August shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal; tone of the market easier; 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., for Brown Rapeseed, July August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal; and 36 1-2s. per 416lbs. for Linseed, same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports, 9,000 bales. Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round. The Manchester market closed steady.

Prices in the Liverpool Cotton Market have continued to-day without movement. The day's sales were 6,000 bales; Imports, *nil*. The market was dull at closing, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was steady. The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday amounted to 50,000 bales—the same as in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales less, at 50,000 bales. The week's Imports increased by 14,000 bales, being 36,000 bales. The total stock diminished to the extent of 25,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,041,000 bales.

In futures there was a decline in New York yesterday of 3 points each in September and December to 6·05 and 6·08 cents per lb., respectively. Ready mid-Uplands remained at 6 3-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

There was a further decline in Futures to-day amounting to 5 points in September, at 6 cents, per lb., and 7 points in December, at 6·01 cents per lb.; 6 3-16 cents. continued to be quoted for Ready Mid.-Uplands. The Receipts at the Ports were 1,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,880,000 bales, compared with 10,860,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day, with a small business passing and prices Re. 1 per Candy lower. "Good" Broach was quoted at Rs. 176 per candy, March delivery; "Fully Good" Bengal at Rs. 145 for January, and "good" Bhownagar at Rs. 155, for May. Exporters bought 100 bales Bengal, at Rs. 142 1-4; 100 Amreli, at Rs. 152; and 200 Broach, at Rs. 161. The mills purchased 200 bales each of Dharwar, Bengal, Karanja, and Julgaum, at Rs. 152, Rs. 138 to Rs. 138 1-2, Rs. 142 1-2, Rs. 144 1-2, respectively.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet, with nothing much of importance doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,791	bales
Wheat	835	cwts.
Linseed	3,497	,,
Rapeseed	7,432	,,
Gingellyseed	2,305	,,
Poppyseed	2,236	,,
Castorseed	601	,,
Rice	9,466	,,

FREIGHTS are a steady market. A line of some 2,000 tons has been done for Antwerp, August shipment, at 17s; sellers ask 18s, July shipment.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale all round, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16 to 25-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 29-32d.	,,
Francs	167 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 95 11-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 3-4 for the Settlement, with 86 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a decline of Rs. 20 in Western India Mills; of Rs. 40 in Alliance; Rs. 50 in Hyderabad; Rs. 15 in Empress, and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit. On the other hand, Bombay Cotton are Rs. 15 higher; Khatoo Mukunje and Lukmidas Rs. 10 each. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5; and Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 1 1-4.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 12th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 5th July, 1898:—

LIABILITIES	July 5. Rs. A. P.	July 12. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,81,94,876 10 10	2,05,44,921 12 10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,79,37,518 10 6	4,55,60,165 1 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,48,599 5 8	3,75,315 7 3
Sundries	25,00,501 15 2	23,46,253 9 10
Rs.	9,79,35,395 10 2	9,70,66,995 15 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	43,01,702 0 0	43,02,814 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	75,43,419 0 0	71,00,329 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,93,37,977 4 8	1,77,60,530 0 7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,23,50,967 6 9	2,22,02,711 5 9
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,42,74,440 0 1	1,41,45,935 1 0
Balances with other Banks	3,41,098 1 3	3,55,020 5 5
Bullion	2,396 9 1	2,204 9 1
Dead Stock	13,20,815 4 4	13,18,495 1 0
Stamps	10,128 11 6	10,384 9 9
Sundries	15,73,331 5 10	17,94,594 11 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,05,50,913 13 8	1,19,06,381 6 8
Do. at Branches	11,55,38,492 12 0	1,61,79,625 12 3
Rs.	9,79,25,396 10 2	9,70,66,995 15 2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 12th July, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,01,521	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,50,725	do.
Other Deposits	27,07,033	Dec.
Post Bills	23,241	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,41,728	Dec.
Loans	15,67,417	do.
Accounts of Credit	6,48,253	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,39,555	do.
Cash at Head Office	13,55,468	Inc.
Cash at Branches	6,41,133	do.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 18th June, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
New Capital account	19,97,160	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 25,50,463 10 1			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 19,61,563 13 2	45,12,032	7	3
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	202,83,541	9	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,782	9	4
Sundries	12 93 655	7	1
Total	350 01,170	5	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	20,36,960	13	0
Other authorised Investments	1,87,445	5	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,31,0 5	13	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	71,27,420	11	11
Bills discounted and purchased	49,61,057	5	9
Balances with other Banks	8,25,779	3	6
Bullion	17,811	7	11
Head stock	7,88,702	11	0
Stamps	13,589	3	1
Sundries	77,531	9	5
	276,20,277	5	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	75,44,697	14	1
Total	350,62,975	1	5

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—JULY 16.

10 p.m.	80°

SUNDAY.—JULY 17.

6 a.m.	79°
10 a.m.	79°
2 p.m.	82°
6 p.m.	84°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MR. AND MRS. R. C. LEES, celebrated on the 17th July 1898, their silver wedding at Evitt-Lees House, Messina Avenue, West Hampstead, London, N. W.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JIJEEBHOY—July 18, Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart., at 1-20 a. m. Funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Mazagon Castle.

KARWAR.

DEATH.

INGLE—July 12, at Karwar, Henry Ingle, aged 63 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RAY—July 10, at Simla, the wife of J C Ray, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DENTON—July 9, at Aligarh, of typhoid fever, H St A Denton, son of Canon Denton, of Ashby de la Zouche, Headmaster of the M A-O School, Aligarh, aged 35 years.

WILKINSON—July 9, at Bareilly, of cardiac debility, W H Wilkinson, son of the late Major J Wilkinson, 4th N I, aged 63 years and 10 months.

WILDE—July 12, murdered by Pathans, F S Wilde, Executive Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1898.

THE Irish Local Government Bill which has just passed through Committee in the House of Commons will give to Ireland, a far more workable scheme of local autonomy than the clumsy and antiquated system proposed by Mr. Arthur Balfour in 1892, and ignominiously withdrawn before it reached the Committee stage. The Bill has not been objected to on principle, since it has long been recognised on all sides of the House that the democratic form of local self government established in in other portions of the United Kingdom must be extended to the Sister Isle. Under the Bill—which will be the principal legislative achievement of an otherwise somewhat meagre Session,—the local administration of Ireland is distributed between country, urban district, and rural district councils and boards of guardians. But this four-fold division will in the majority of cases be practically reduced to a threefold division, as any person who is elected a member of a rural district council will represent the area for which he is elected not only as a district councillor but also as a guardian, ex-office guardians ceasing to exist. Standing Joint Committees will not play any part in the new system which in this respect differs from the English and Scotch Acts. Speaking generally, the county councils take over the powers and duties of the grand juries and presentment sessions of the counties at large, while the rural district councils take over the powers and duties of the baronial presentment sessions. The franchise for the election of these local bodies is to be in every case the Parliamentary franchise, with the addition of peers and women. The qualifications and disqualifications for election as a Councillor will practically be the same as in England, except that in Ireland ministers of religion are to be disqualified from sitting on county or district councils, a limitation which nationalist members vainly tried on the Committee stage to delete from the Bill. The transfer of the grand jury powers to the county councils will be limited to fiscal and administrative duties, and will not extend to criminal matters nor to compensation for malicious injuries. The task of dealing with the latter subject is transferred to the county court, with the right of appeal to a Judge of Assize. County council members are to hold office for three years, and will all retire together as in England. They are to be elected by single-member constituencies except in certain cases. Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford, are constituted as county boroughs. It is further provided that every urban district council shall be the road authority for the district, and shall also transact the business of the baronial presentment sessions and of the grand jury in respect of public works which are not directly chargeable on the county at large It will likewise have the duty of collecting all rates within the district. The rating and financial provisions make the occupier liable for both county cess and poor-rate, whether in towns or in rural districts. The distinction between cess and poor-rate ceases, and the two are to be collected together as one consolidated rate. A measure of relief of local rates (which has been described in many quarters as a sop to the landlords, to make the bill acceptable to them) is afforded by the provision that the Imperial Exchequer shall each year contribute a sum equal to one-half of the county cess and one-half of the poor-rate deemed for the purposes of the bill to have been paid in respect of agricultural land in the standard year. The bill while differing in some important details from the English and Scotch Acts, is as Mr. Gerald Balfour said, in introducing it, based on the same broad democratic foundations. Numerous amendments were moved in Committee of the Commons, but the Bill has undergone no very substantial changes. Had it emanated from a Liberal Government the House of Lords would treat such a measure with scant ceremony, but Lord Salisbury will probably find no great difficulty in passing it through the Upper Chamber, though there may be some signs of discontent on the part of the Irish landowners.

OUR correspondent Mr. Shapurji Sorabji takes exception to the suggestion that the visitation of plague in this city has had any connection with the saturated condition of the subsoil, and is very sceptical as to the prejudicial influence said to be exerted on the general health of the city in consequence of its being water-logged. In the latter attitude he has against him the weight of expert opinion and evidence, not merely in Bombay, but in all parts of the civilized world as to the injurious effect of living in undrained and water-logged localities. One of the most eminent sanitary engineers of our day, Mr. Baldwin Latham, reported to the Corporation some years ago that the soil upon which the City stands is impure, damp and unwholesome, and that a "burden of disease and death" is the result. Since then the insanitary conditions of which Mr. Latham wrote have been increased, and the mortality has grown, more particularly from diseases the connection between which and undue moisture of the soil has been established. The increase of saturation is in a large measure due to the waste of water pumped into the city at the rate of 36 millions of gallons daily, and this is the all important reason why the proposal to adopt the meter system, with a view to prevent waste, has been brought forward. Mr. Shapurji is correct in stating that epidemiologists have not been able to trace the origin of the plague epidemic to this cause. As yet no theory as to the origin of plague can be said to be established, but it is not without significance that Bombay shares with two other cities suffering under a like sanitary evil, Poona and Karachi, the unenviable distinction of having contributed nearly one half of the total plague mortality in this Presidency. Moreover while many other places have escaped with a single epidemic, each of these cities has undergone successive visitations. Other factors may have a larger share in accounting for this difference than the saturated condition of the subsoil of the three chief cities of Western India, but the co-incidence is too significant to be passed by without being regarded as affording, in the absence of definite scientific conclusions, presumptive evidence that water logging has been a contributory cause of the virulence with which the plague has fastened on them. There is a consensus of opinion amongst medical men that plague has its chief hold upon persons whose general health is low, and, therefore, a state of insanitation which undermines the vitality of the population must have great indirect influence in giving pabulum to the dread disease with a return of which we are now threatened.

But if these things should be proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Shapurji, he would still take exception to the meter system as a means of preventing waste of water with all its attendant evils. He would prefer an amendment of the provisions of the Municipal Act relating to wilful waste, so as to make them "efficaciously operative" in the object for which they were framed. Under the existing provisions, persons who do any act whereby the water in or derived from any municipal water work is wasted, are required to pay compensation for such waste. To make the clause "efficaciously operative," would involve the employment of a much larger waste preventive staff than that now maintained and would lead to constant domiciliary visits of espionage which would be most distasteful to the people. The sad experience of the last two years has shown the bitterness with which the poor resent any interference with their domestic life, and hence the Legislature should be slow to effect any amendment in the law which will lead to interference of an habitual kind. The end in view could be attained far more readily by adopting a system of payment for water on the basis of the quantity consumed, for then the householder would have a direct pecuniary motive for bringing the consumption within the range of legitimate requirements. In most households, water is constantly used with a liberality which could not be legally construed as coming within the meaning of the waste prevention clauses of the Act, but which might well be curtailed without any inconvenience whatever to the householder or his family, and would be so curtailed if it was understood that excess consumption had to be paid for, not by the city at large, but by the consumer himself. If Mr. Shapurji's suggestion is carried out, householders will be liable to be knocked up in the middle of the night by an inspector desirous of obtaining evidence that they had left their water-tap running. He regards the absence of power to do this on the part of the inspector as a "defect" in the Act. With Spartan rigour Mr. Shapurji would apply "deterrent punitive measures," to stop the use of water that went beyond the "strict bounds of absolute necessity." The end in view is ideal, but an approximation thereto would most certainly be more nearly attained by an automatic system of payment for wasted water, than by making the payment dependent upon the detective ability of a large and costly preventive staff.

A NOTIFICATION in Indian Army Circulars abolishes the system of Deferred Pay to non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army, and substitutes a gratuity on discharge or transfer to the Army Reserve. It is not easy to see that any great benefit will accrue to the British soldier, what advantage is shown being more imaginary than real. The admitted necessity of improving the pay and prospects of the private soldier, it was certainly thought would have been dealt with in a more liberal and comprehensive manner than is apparent in the new notification. But the details must be studied carefully by every man in the Army before he commits himself in regard to the many optional clauses the new order contains. A messing allowance of 2½ annas per diem will be issued to European non-commissioned officers and men in addition to any pay and extra duty pay that may be now admitted to them under the Indian regulations, and those who are entitled to draw this allowance, will also be exempted from the payment of 9 pies per diem hitherto recovered from the soldier on account of groceries. The messing allowance of 2½ annas a day, may be drawn for every day on which a ration or the allowance in lieu is drawn under the Indian regulations, and may be advanced to a soldier going on leave in India for every day for which he receives an advance of pay. A soldier enlisted in India for the Infantry of the Line, after 31st March 1898, for three years, and extending his service with the colours, will only be eligible for the allowance from the date on which he so extends his service. Further it is provided that a European soldier, who enlists after the 31st March 1898, for more than three years' service with the colours, or who, having enlisted for three years, extends his service, shall be granted a gratuity of £1 for each full year and for any uncompleted portion of a year of service with the colours up to a maximum of twelve years, which he counts service for the purpose of discharge, conditionally that the gratuity shall be issued to the soldier on transfer to the Army Reserve, or on discharge, except if discharged to permanent pension; if improperly enlisted while belonging to the Army Reserve, and on detection of the offence, retransferred to the reserve; if sentenced by Court-martial to be discharged with ignominy, or if discharged in consequence of his incorrigible and worthless character; or expressly on account of misconduct; or for having given a false answer on attestation; or on conviction by the Civil power; or if sentenced to penal servitude; if discharged by purchase and if many other things. If a married soldier dies, the gratuity is to be paid to his widow; or if his wife has predeceased him is to be divided equally among his legitimate children. If he leaves neither widow nor legitimate children no gratuity will be allowed. So that the sooner he gets married on the strength the better. Soldiers enlisted before 1st April of the present year will cease to reckon service for deferred pay if they accept the messing allowance of two and a-half annas which is offered instead of twopence per day. The notification occupies a great deal of space; but there is very little in it calculated materially to improve the position of the soldier. To determine exactly how much that little would prove a very elaborate computation.

THE independence of Cuba was the ostensible purpose for which America unsheathed the sword against Spain, and as the Madrid Government are reported to have decided to make a renunciation of sovereign rights over the "pearl of the Antilles" a basis of peace negotiation, it may be anticipated that the war will soon be at an end. The moderation of the demands of America, if President McKinley's attitude is correctly set forth by the *New York Herald*, and the suspension of the Spanish constitution also point in the same direction. Although for the present direct negotiations for a pacific settlement do not appear to have been made, we may share President McKinley's hopefulness that the end is close at hand. Marshal Blanco, having faith in his fortification, and his troops at Havana, is said to be anxious that there should be no surrender, and to be encouraging the garrisons in the southern part of the island in their reluctance to carry out General Toral's order to give to General Shafter the peaceful possession of their fortifications which was one of the conditions of the Santiago agreement. But Marshal Blanco can hold out only a little while when the support of the Madrid Government is withdrawn. That the attitude of the outlying garrisons is not regarded as likely to give serious trouble, is shown by the fact that their insubordination has not prevented the signature of the conditions of General Toral's capitulation. In order not to delay the surrender, and thus multiply the mortality from yellow fever amongst his men, General Shafter has conceded to the garrison the empty satisfaction of being permitted to march out of Santiago with the honours of war and then pile arms. This hollow show of unreal victory may please General Toral and his men, but it cannot greatly diminish their chagrin that capitulation has been rendered necessary by Admiral Cervera's fatal mistake in rushing his squadron from the land-locked harbour in which it lay secure.

AMONGST the passengers who left Bombay for Europe, on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt were Rear Admiral Drummond, the ex-Naval Commander-in-Chief in India, and two Misses Drummond; Lieutenant-General Sir George Wolseley, K.C.B., officiating in command of the forces in the Punjab; Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, C. B., Commanding the Rangoon District; Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, Governor-General's Agent, Central India; Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Captain the Hon. H. G. Heneage, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Sandhurst; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal; Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave, Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company; Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Lady Lyall; the Hon. Mr. G. G. H. Arbuthnott, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras; Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Reilly, Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay; Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests; Brigadier-General T. A. Cooke, Commanding the Sind District; Mr. E. H. Hankin, B.A., Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, North-West Provinces; Colonel S. L. Jacob, R.E., Public Works Department, Punjab; Mr. J. Tintner, vice-Consul for Spain; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. F. Street, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner; Colonel J. R. Burlton-Bennett, Commissariat-General, Bombay; Surgeon-Colonel P. M. Ellis, of the Station Hospital, Lucknow; Colonel F. H. Fitzherbert, Commandant, Deolali Depot; Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hotham, Commanding R.A., Bangalore; Surgeon Major H. W. Hubbard, of Dinapore; Colonel E. H. Wilson, of Rawal Pindi; Mr. A. W. Mackie, Retiring District and Sessions Judge of Muzzafferpore; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. Moriarty, Civil Surgeon, Meerut; Captain H. W. G. Cole, Officiating Political Agent, Manipore; Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent Geological Survey of India; Major-General Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Mansfield, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. A. R. King, and others. By the same steamers the officers and crew of the s. s. Ganges also left for Europe.

ON Saturday afternoon the trial of the blackmailing case was continued, and the whole hearing was taken up by the further evidence of Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer. He gave in detail some of the conversations which had, according to him, passed between the accused themselves, and Clive Durant and Dorabji Patel, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, in reference to an attempt to persuade Mr. Jijibhoy Petit to compromise a case which some of the accused said they would bring against him.

AN Ootacamund correspondent tells rather a pathetic story in his note about the ex-Lawrence Asylums boys, who, making their way back to Lovedale, were concealed and supported by their comrades. The lads had come to Madras to find employment and being unsuccessful their thoughts turned to their late school.

IT is proposed to hold a meeting next Wednesday of all cavalry officers now in Simla, to consider whether a united Cavalry dinner should be held this year and to discuss arrangements for its taking place annually. The Indian Cavalry dinner, it may be remembered, took place on May 28th.

NEWS from the Persian Gulf shows that the traffic in breechloaders has been absolutely stopped as a result of the action taken by the British Government a few months ago. The Persian Government seems to have realised the danger of permitting Southern and Eastern Persia being flooded with Martinis.

THE North-Western Railway has been badly breached in three places by monsoon floods.

GENERAL GASELEE has arrived at Simla, but will not formally take over officiating charge of the Quartermaster-Generalship until the 25th instant.

THE reason which the Mad Fakir has given for discontinuing his jehad in Upper Swat is that another and greater man than he is about to undertake the work. This is of course moonshine.

ON the occasion of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, an old boys' dinner will be held in the College Hall. More than 50 former students have expressed their intention of being present on the occasion.

LIEUTENANT HOLLAND-PRYOR 13th Bengal, Lancers, having completed the payment and discharge of the hired camels employed in the recent disturbances on the frontier, has rejoined his regiment at Rawalpindi.

ON Tuesday, owing to the heavy rain, the N.-W. Railway line was breached at Paskhel on the Kudian-Mari section: all traffic having to be stopped. Another breach occurred at Taraki, a station near Jhelum, the quarry siding being washed away and several trucks submerged. A third breach also occurred between Daudkhel and Mari, the line being completely washed away.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON, the British Agent of Gilgit, accompanied by Mrs. McMahon, who left Gilgit on the 26th June, arrived at Srinagar on the 9th July at 6-30 p.m. He did not go to Gulmarg from Bandipura, but came direct to Srinagar. He had an interview with His Highness the Maharaja on the 10th, and was to go to Gulmarg in a day or two. Mr. McMahon will stay for the season at Gulmarg, but Captain McMahon returns to Gilgit in ten days time.

No changes of any importance will be made this year in the present programme being carried out by the survey parties with the exception of Captain Burn's party, which was recently working in Mekran. This will now move to complete the triangulation connection via Manipur between India and Burma, and will be under charge of Captain Fraser, R.E. During the late disturbance in Mekran one valuable 12-inch theodolite was completely destroyed, and another had to be sent Home for repairs.

STORMS of wind occurred in Kashmir on the evenings of the 9th and 10th July, which were followed by welcome showers of rain. The heat hitherto was very enervating, but these showers have considerably cooled down the atmosphere.

THE fears expressed in some quarters that years will pass before the frontier medal is issued for the recent operations are unfounded. The Government of India have, the Allahabad paper understands, taken time by the forelock in this instance, and ten thousand medals with an equal number of the various clasps have been already struck. The engraving has, of course, to be done and this cannot be began until the medal rolls have been received, but every effort will be made to ensure a speedy issue of endecoration. Many of the soldiers engaged have already the medal, and it will only be necessary to give them the clasps to which they are entitled.

A CURIOUS story reaches the *Pioneer* from the frontier showing how the Afridis war among themselves. It appears that in Maidan in one group of fortified homesteads a single house was left standing after our troops had burned the rest. The owner had probably done some service which justified the sparing of his tower and enclosure. When the summer set in his neighbours returned and began rebuilding their houses. They were warned off by the man in possession who notified that he did not intend to allow anyone to build on the old sites and he backed up his warning by firing on the working-parties. He had his family about him and they mustered between them sufficient rifles to make things unpleasant. The new-comers then tried the plan of sending their women to do the rebuilding, thinking that they at least would not be interfered with as the Afridis hold women and children sacred even in their blood feuds. But a few shots from the tower showed that its occupants would not be checkmated in this way. The net result is that the hamlet remains in the hands of one family and probably a fresh blood-feud has sprung up. This case may be a rare one, but it goes to prove how disunited the Afridis are except when they have to meet a common enemy. This is the great reason why they would not surrender serviceable rifles; individuals want them for their own protection not against tribal enemies from outside, but against those with whom they have a long-standing quarrel.

THE demand for leave this year on the part of General Officers in India, remarks a contemporary, is very noticeable. Everyone who can manage it is taking a trip home or to Kashmir, and the extra month given to those affected by the frontier operations last summer is added to the ordinary 60 days, in order to make the holiday worth having. As regards districts the absence of the General Officer Commanding is not of much importance as the hot weather and rains are periods of inaction except for regimental officers. But when we come to commands frequent changes of the Lieutenant-Generals are most undesirable, as the administrative machinery cannot possibly work smoothly. The Punjab Command may be taken as a case in point. Sir George Wolseley is starting for home on 90 days' leave this week. The next senior officer in the command for the moment is Major-General Corrie Bird, who takes up the duties of Lieutenant-General in addition to commanding the Frontier Force. A few weeks hence Major-General Moorsom will return from Kashmir and by virtue of seniority will relieve Major-General Corrie Bird. Sir George Wolseley will return early in October and once more assume charge, and finally Sir Power Palmer will step in and take up the permanent command. Thus in four months the Punjab will have four different officers commanding the Forces. It is an arrangement which shows how the liberal grant of leave acts to the prejudice of the Army in India.

ACCORDING to the *British Weekly*, the "Spectator" has been turned into a limitted liability company, with a capital of £84,000. The objects of the new company are stated to be the acquisition of the "Spectator," and to carry on "the business of newspaper proprietors, publishers of newspapers, magazines, and other publications, printers, booksellers, bookbinders, and paper manufacturers"—a tolerably extended programme. The subscribers to the articles of association are:—"J. St. Loe Strachey, 1, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; H. Strachey, Sutton-court, Pensford, Bristol; Mrs. A. Strachey, Newland's corner, Merrow, Guildford; A. H. Snell, 27, Mincing-lane, E.C.; E. G. Thorne, 17, Gracechurch-street, E. C.; C. T. Simpson, 9, Oldsquare, Lincoln's Inn, W. C.; C. T. Cornish Oxford House Chiswickmall; C. L. Graves, 3, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, W.; one preference share each." Mr. St. Loe Strachey is the sole director, and may exercise all the powers of directors, with a salary of £2400 a year. The *British Weekly* hazards a guess that the company intends to issue other periodicals.

DR. STANLEY WARREN (says *Science Siftings*) ingeniously attributes the increasing number of suicides, especially in the more intelligent and educated classes, to autohypnotism. A train of unhealthful suggestions is in some way set up, which not necessarily results in self-destruction, but brings about of necessity an abnormal mental state, and bodily disease may follow. The constant repetition of autosuggestions as to suicide finally leads the subject into a state in which his (or her) statement, "I will kill myself," is not the result of thought but is purely automatic; and finally the act of self-destruction itself may be an unconscious one. Abnormal mental action is to be discouraged in treatment by the constant exhibition of healthful suggestions, which shall constitute a system of vigorous mental calisthenics and lead to a plane of more normal thinking. Such a plan certainly seems more rational and so more hopeful of results than the too frequent recourse to intensely depressing drugs.

THE complete results of the second ballots in the elections for the Reichstag have now been made known. The distribution of seats is as follows: Conservatives 19; Imperial Party, 10; Centre, 23; Reform Party, 5; National Liberals, 39; Radical Union, 11; Radical people's Party, 29; German People's Party, 8; Agrarian League, 3; Social Democrats, 24; Pole, 1; Guelphs, 8; Independent, 6. Although the Socialists have improved their position in some of the outlying districts, they have lost ground in the cities, notably in Berlin, where, instead of holding five of the seats, they have lost two. The capital is now represented by three Radicals and three Socialists, instead of by five Socialists and one Radical. The defeats of the Socialists in Berlin and three or four other

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

SUSPENSION OF THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Constitution has been suspended throughout Spain.

This measure is regarded as a precursor of peace, but at the same time rumours are current of Carlist movements in the provinces of Navarre, Catalonia and Basque.

President McKinley has expressed himself as being hopeful, that peace is approaching but no negotiations towards this end have yet been opened.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Madrid stating, that the Spanish Government has decided to negotiate for peace at once on the basis of renouncing Spanish rights in Cuba and discussing other reasonable proposals.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

JULY 17.

A member of the Madrid Cabinet has admitted that the Ministry is inclining towards peace.

THE NEXT MOVE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

The next move by the American forces will be to attack Puerto Rico and to send a squadron to Spain, but it is understood at Washington that President Mckinley is in favour of imposing moderate conditions of peace.

THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

HONOURS OF WAR ACCORDED THE GARRISON.

The Commissioners appointed to arrange the details of the capitulation of Santiago, include Mr. Mason, the British Vice-Consul, who is acting for the Spaniards. The Commissioners have held prolonged sittings.

JULY 16.

The surrender of Santigo has not yet been accomplished owing to the difficulty of settling details.

After a refusal by the Americans to permit the surrendered Spanish garrison to carry their arms, General Toral asked that the arms should be sent to Spain with the troops, a request which was also refused.

It is doubted if the outlying Spanish garrisons will obey General Toral's order to surrender, and this also tends to protract the negotiations.

It is further reported that Marshall Blanco is eager to continue the war and is encouraging other garrisons in this insubordination.

LATER.

The conditions of the capitulation of Santiago have been signed.

The Spanish garrison marches out with the honours of war and piles arms, which will probably be returned when the troops are transported to Spain.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Members of a new China party are assembling at Canton from all parts of the world, to aid the rebellion and to form a new Government of Chinese imbued with Western ideas.

It is alleged that Great Britain and Japan are prepared to support this movement.

FURTHER TROUBLES.

JULY 17.

Trouble has arisen with the Chinese at Shanghai owing to French blue jackets demolishing a Chinese Joss House in a cemetery in the French settlement which the Chinese had refused to move.

The shops in the French quarter have been closed, and sailors from the warship in port, and the police are guarding the streets.

THE KOLHAPUR CUP.

Guernsey has now won the Kolhapur Cup at the Bisley meeting.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

JULY 15.

The Irish Local Government Bill has passed through Committee of the House of Commons.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. GRACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires on 15th July :—The teams in the gentlemen players' match at Lords on Monday on occasion of Dr. Grace's Jubilee fiftieth birthday are :—Gentlemen,—Grace, McLaren, Stoddart, Jackson, Mason, Woods, Macgregor, Townsend, Dixon, Kortright and Captain Wynyard; Players—Shrewsbury, Gunn, Abel, Brockwell, Lockwood, Storer, Lilley, Tunnicliffe, Haig and the two Hearnes. In the evening the M. C. Club dines, the doctor who has played in the match thirty-four years consecutively.

ANOTHER PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

The Right Hon'ble A. H. Dyke-Acland M.P., has resigned his seat on account of ill-health.

DEATH OF MRS. LYNN LINTON.

Mrs. Lynn Linton the authoress is dead.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The entries for the Durand Tournament are filling up. The North Staffords, South Wales Borderers, and Simla Volunteers have sent in their names and the Rifle Brigade, Bedfords and 16th Lancers are likely to be amongst the others competing.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH ARRANGEMENTS.

The Director-General of telegraphs proceeds on two months' leave, and the following arrangements, during his absence, have now been approved :—Mr. Mclean to officiate as Director-General, Mr. Larkins as Deputy Director-General, and Mr. Nigel Jones as Director of Construction. Mr. Pitman, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs in the Punjab Division, also takes short leave to Kashmir, Mr. Triminger, officiating.

FRONTIER JIRGAS AT LANDIKOTAL.

The Loishilman and Mullaguri jirgas came in yesterday, to the Political Officer, at Landikotal. These tribes are distinct from the Afridis, and their allowances are not being discontinued, as they behaved well in the recent outbreak.

THE BENGAL AND MADRAS COMMANDS.

JULY 17.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Sir George Luck to the Bengal Command, and Sir George Wolseley to the Madras Command.

DEATH OF SIR ASMAN JAH.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 16.

After a protracted and painful illness, his Excellency the Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., ex-Prime Minister of Hyderabad, passed away peacefully at noon, to-day. The sad event has created widespread sorrow. He was 59 years of age at the time of his death. No man in Hyderabad has earned public esteem so much as he did.

THE FUNERAL.

JULY 17.

The remains of Sir Asman Jah were deposited last evening at Mulkapett, the burial procession being a most imposing one. The Nizam returned last night to Hyderabad from his shooting excursion owing to the death of Sir Asman Jah.

ARRIVAL OF LORD SANDHURST IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 17.

Lord Sandhurst and his A.-D.-C. Captain Greig arrived in Poona, this morning, from Hubli.

THE HON'BLE MR. NUGENT.

The Honourable Mr. Nugent goes home on six months' privilege leave about 3rd August; Mr. H. E. James, Commissioner in Sind, will act for him.

MILITARY LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brigadier-General Cooke, Commanding Sind District proceeded home on sixty days' privilage leave; during his absence Lieut.-Colonel Abbott, 7th Bombay Lancers, will command the Sind District, and Lieut-Colonel Hervey, Royal Artillery, will command Kaachi Station.

Colonel Burlton-Bennett, Commissary-General, Bombay Command, proceeded on leave; Colonel Dobbs is acting for him.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. DECCAN COLLEGE.

The first cricket match of Poona Gymkhana versus Deccan College was commenced yesterday, the visitors won the toss and went in; the ground was very wet, scored only 30 runs, nearly the whole of their team which was composed of Hindus were caught out. The home team were to begin their innings after tiffin, but owing to continuous showers of rain the match had to be abandoned.

THE CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

The first meeting of the Calcutta Monsoon Races was held yesterday afternoon under most unfavourable conditions. After, the first two races rain came down in torrents, turning the course into a perfect swamp and upsetting all the backers' calculations. The downpour continued till after the last race. In one race on weighing in the riders who were covered with mud and soaked to the skin they were found on weighing in to be as much as eight pounds over weight. The following are the results :—

STAND STAKES.

Mr Rodocanachi's Widgeon, Trahan	1
Mr J J P Martin's Warrigal, Hard	2
Mr Gascard's Kellymount, White	3

TRIAL HURDLE RACE.

Mr Hardwicke's Goodwood, Morrison	1
Mr Loftus' Saucepan, Owner	2
Mr Barton's Stewpan, Owner	3

JULY STAKES.

Mr Straw's Stern Anchor, Capt Venables	1
Mr Charlstrom's Maid Marion, Norton	2
Mr Hardwicke's Stowaway, Trahan	3

PONY PLATE.

Mr Mathieson's The Gift, Mr Edward	1
Mr Gowenlock's Nimblefoot, Mr Deakin	2
Mr Bury's Major-General, Trahan	3

MAIDEN HORSE STAKES.

Mr Booty's Fried Fish, Mr Deakin	1
Messrs Thomson and Greenhill's King of Spades, Trahan	2
Mr Rodocanachi's iSlent, Norton	3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, arrived here, this morning.

S. S. Wissmann, which left Bombay on the 4th instant, arrived at Aden in the morning of the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93
Bar Silver	27 5-16

DROWNING FATALITY IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

ABOUT half past 8 o'clock on Saturday night Alfred Henry Hammond, aged about twenty-five years, a sick-bay assistant, on board H. M. S. Plassy, now lying in the basin of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, fell overboard, while going down the gangway of H. M. Abyssinia, lying in the same basin and despite the effort made to bring him out with all possible despatch, he was drowned. The deceased was a steady and well-conducted man. A few minutes before the accident occurred, he left the Plassy and went on board the Abyssinia, where he had some conversation with an engine room artificer named Thomsson, with reference to a sick man in the hospital. Deceased, after leaving Thomson on the port-side aft was seen going along the port-side forward towards the gangway. Whether Hamond went down the gangway or not, Thomsson could not say as his back was turned towards him, but almost immedeately after a police Sepoy, doing duty in the Dockyard heard a splash in the basin between H. M. S. Abyssinia and the wall alongside. The policeman went to the gangway leading to the Abyssinia and on looking into the basin, noticed a white cap floating in the water near the gangway and raised an alarm. The men on the quarter deck made a rush towards the port side of the ship, but could see nothing. Mr. George Cleal, a warant officer immediately sent for a grapnel and a boat and when they arrived, he jumped into the boat and by means of the grapnel brought the deceased up. In the meanwhile a doctor had been sent for and Dr. Whitehead in medical charge of the Royal Indian Marine steam ship Investigator arrived and examined the deceased, who was pulseless and not breathing. There were two superficial wounds, one situated at the external angle of the right eye and the other near right frontal eminence. Artificial respiration was carried on for about half an hour and ammonia applied to the nostrils, but deceased showed no signs of animation. The wounds on the deceased's body could have been caused by the deceased in falling into the basin, striking his forehead against the steel wire hawser, which secured the Plassy to the wall of the basin or against the coping stone and of the basin wall, which was slippery from the heavy rain that had fallen. Mr. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning on view of the body of the deceased when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s s North Sands, Captain A Hughson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Blyth; experienced usual monsoon, moderating towards Bombay. The Captain also reports that a fireman, is missing since July 8. The P and Co's s s Bombay, Captain G D Saunders, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moji, met with very strong monsoon from Penang to Colombo, thence ordinary south west monsoon and squally weather.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON informed Captain Norton, in the House of Commons on Tuesday (June 28), that the medical statistical officer to the Government of India has held this appointment for nearly twelve years, that there is no limit to the tenure of the appointment, and that, in the absence of any proposal from the Government of India, he saw no reason to disturb the present arrangement. In reply to a further question by Captain Norton, the Secretary of State for India said there was no present intention of applying to the officers of the Indian Medical Service the rules under which Military officers permanently appointed to civil employment are, after ten years' absence from military duty, placed on the Supernumerary List.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

It is saining :—

Weets the gairden sod,
Weets the lang road where gangrels plod.

and all the khud sides of Simla are sprouting little ferns, and little green thimble-like knobs, which the botanists tell us are gentlemen flowers, are dotting themselves over the deodar branches and less conspicuous amongst them one begins to see slenderer and darker little cones which are vegetable ladies, and in another month Simla will be yellow with dusty deodar pollen which corresponds to the rice we throw at the hill captain's wedding. For even the deodar, tree as it is, is human to this extent, and for it the time—

"when half the world a bridegroom is, and half the world a bride,"

comes at the end of the rains, and already the carpet is being spread in the forest aisle, and the choir is practising the wedding hymn, that sighs amongst the branches as the wind blows up the khud with the fog.

That same fog was streaming into the hospitably opened doors of Viceregal Lodge last Thursday night; yet, despite it, one of the pleasantest dances of the season was taking place inside. For it was the first of Lady Elgin's informal evening at homes, this season, and sticky as was the air outside where it had been raining all day, the electric lights within were reflected on a floor that was very nearly perfect. The dance itself was just as large as the rooms would hold, and is to be followed by another of similar nature to-morrow night. Invitations are also going out for an "at home" at Snowdon, on the 22nd, and some of the residents at the Grand Hotel are giving a dance on 25th, while Lady Westland has engaged the Town Hall for Friday next.

A very successful concert took place in the Town Hall on Monday night, under the patronage of the Viceroy, the Punjab Lieutenant-Governor, and the Commander-in-Chief. Both Mrs. Cleland Scott, whose wonderful voice made such a sensation here last week, and that older favourite, Mrs. Iggulden were amongst the performers. The large Town Hall was well filled, even the gallery being occupied,—a fact which is sufficient evidence that something unusually good was expected. And Simla was not disappointed. The event of the evening was Mrs. Cleland Scott's "jewel song," from Faust, which was a spleudid exhibition the high notes at the end perhaps a shade lacking in fullness, though fine and correct, and the whole clear and wonderfully crisp. So much was it appreciated that two encores had to be given before Mrs. Scott, was allowed to retire. Mrs. Iggulden's song, "A summer Night" (A goring Thomas) was sharp but pleasing and very warmly received, while the encore was simply charming. Next to these I must mention the cornet solo (Sullivan's "Lost Chord") which was beautifully rendered by Mr. MacKinnon late Bandmaster, Highland Light Infantry, and Captain Annesley's song, "By Special Request," (Mascheroni), which was well sung and received an encore. Miss Beresford Lovett's violin solo was all too short, while the glee "All are sleeping" (Shoppard) was conscientiously rendered by Colonel and the Misses Craigie and Captain Annesley. The sensible course was adopted of filling up the interval with an orchestral medley which, like the *Patrouille de cosaque* at the close, that represented the gradual approach, passing by, and disappearance of a cossaque band, was a triumph of conducting the performance of the Viceroy's band under Mr. Mackinnon's direction, being an agreeable surprise to most of those present. The whole afforded a treat to the very numerous people here who can appreciate good music, and has once more demonstrated the fact that Simla is always to be attracted by a concert, if it is only good enough.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club have made a great success of "An Ideal Husband," which has been played to crowded houses this week. Mr. Keene's wicked lady Cheveley and Captain Baker Carr's frivolus and cynical but good hearted and loyal Lord Goring being simply capital. As your readers are aware, the piece turns on the temptation of the successful statesman, Sir Robert Chiltern (Mr. L. Jacob), whose later career has been unblemished, but who got the money that enabled him to achieve his position by betraying a state secret in his youth. Proof of his guilt falls into the unscrupulous hands of Mrs. Cheveley, who is deep in argentine speculation and makes the price of her silence a further betrayal of Sir Robert's position to back up a fraudulent company. Lady Chiltern (Mrs. Wheeler) is the immaculate and loving, if somewhat hypoconciencious, wife of Sir Robert, whose horror and distress when she discovers that the man she has worshipped as the soul of honour has made his way by fraud is so powerfully depicted that, the scene where she prevails upon her contemptable husband to face exposure rather than sell himself once more, is exceedingly affecting. A good many of the ladies present found the temptation to have a comfortable cry over it, almost irresistible, but the tension is relieved by some very pretty love-making in which Miss Mabel Chiltern (Miss M. Morton) figures with dainty grace, and eventually wicked Mrs. Chiltern is brought to book through being spotted over a bracelet she had stolen, and all comes as far right as the somewhat unsatisfactory circumstances admit. Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Flood-Murray make effective ladies of the world, and Mrs. Commeline's garrulous Lady Markby is delicious.

Mr. Jacob has a very difficult part in the weak-minded Sir Robert, but he does it conscientiously, and Mrs. Wheeler's intensity keeps sympathy on his side throughout. Captain Pollen's butler is really exceedingly funny, and if Major Keene's personification of the Earl is a trifle stiff, this is just what the old gentleman he represents was intended to be. Altogether the piece is distinctly above even the high average Simla has become accustomed to, and the number of people one finds going a second and even a third time to see it is noticeable.

The Simla Municipality have been setting their house in order and the record of the past year, which has just been published, shows praiseworthy advance in more than one direction. In the first place the difficult question of the defilement of the hill sides has been tackled upon practical lines, and some fifty public latrines built in different parts of the station, to obviate what has hitherto been a serious menace to the health of the station, and one that the mere enforcement of penalty has proved quite unable to check. A cinerator also has been built, to be one of a series to take the place of the refuse heaps on which the sweepings of Simla have hitherto decomposed to the prejudice of the health of its inhabitants. Some ten thousand feet of drains lined with iron have further been constructed, and more are in course of erection, to carry off the sullage, in place of the old stone and natural storm-water channels, which allowed a great portion of what they were supposed to carry off to sink into the soil and thus defile it. Another matter which has been taken up has been that of the crowded lodging houses in the bazaar. Up to last year there were only supposed to be seventeen such places in Simla, but the result of the industrious inspection, which has gone on since Colonel Grey came into office, has been to show that the real number is very much greater. Fifty more houses have accordingly been brought under the lodying house rules, the number of cubic feet of space required for each person being at the same time somewhat reduced to make it possible to insist, on what has apparently never before been done, that the rules should be really carried out and something more than normal supervision exercised to prevent insanitary overcrowding. You have already learnt by telegraph of the inception of the new water scheme and of the probable extension of the sewers to the northern portion of the station. The question of electric lighting and traction is now under consideration. It seems that, by the recently perfected system of converting the current into low tension before putting it upon the wire, and reconversion into the requisite high tension in the station itself, the loss in conveying the electricity the eleven miles from the river Sutlej, where it could be produced by water power, can be reduced to about 25 per cent. of the total generated. The principle has already been adopted upon the continent of Europe, the current, in one case, being transmitted as far as a hundred and nine miles from the source of supply. It is only therefore the expense that stands in the way in Simla, and with the station growing as it now is this is not likely to be allowed to interfere indefinitely with the utilisation of the power which now runs to waste within eleven miles of our doors.

The dropping of a word in transmitting the telegram you have recently published relating to the Simla railway, has made it appear that much needed means of communication is likely to be commenced even sooner than is really the case. In the best informed quarters, however, it seems to be expected that work upon it will be started about October next year, so altogether the prospects of the place are looking up.

I should add that what has been done in the way of improving the sanitation already appears to have had a very appreciably beneficial effect on the general health, the death rate of Simla being reported as only nineteen per thousand last year, as compared with thirty per thousand in 1896. The uncertainty about the numbers of the population, renders these figures less convincing than would otherwise be the case. They are sufficient after making allowance for such sources of error however to fully justify the spending of the money on sanitary improvements, which had been put aside for the building of new Municipal offices. Even if Simla has to wait some years for these no doubt necessary appendages of self-government, it can do without them far better than without proper sanitary arrangements and sufficient water-supply. The same applies to the railway, for however great may have been the mistake made in locating the Government offices there in the first instance, now that the centre of administration for seven months in the year is Simla, it is obviously desirable that no unnecessary difficulties should be placed in the way of free communication between it and the rest of India. Quite apart from the Government of India, the station has become so populous as a health resort, that it will sooner or later require railway facilities for itself, and the sooner they are provided the better it will be for the great industrial and other centres of activity which now find their interests prejudicially affected by the difficulty of keeping the administration in touch with their requirements.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. THE HINDOO GYMKHANA.

THE weather was all against cricket on Saturday when this match was played, and a dull sky, added to a wet wicket and almost continuous drizzle, made things very unpleasant. The match ended in a draw very much in favour of the Hindoos, time alone robbing them of victory. The Gymkhana eleven was not as strong as it might have been, Steven, Henderson, Markham and Clifton all being absent. The Europeans opened their innings with Carnegy and Holland who faced Patkar and Bhandari. The commencement was not good as Carnegy, when he had made 11, put one up into the hands of Chunilal and was held. Scott joined Holland but was not destined to stay long, and was clean bowled by Bhandari when he had made a couple. Strong took his place but only made 3, when he fell a victim to Patkar. Brooks now joined Holland but failed to score and fell a victim to the same bowler. 4 wickets for 25. Vines partnered Holland, and things became somewhat livelier, but the stand did not last long, and with the score at 37 the former was clean bowled by Bhandari. Clark and Vines now became associated and runs came rather quicker, but neither batsman seemed really at home with the bowling, and just after 50 was hoisted on the board Clark let one from Bhandari go past him. Muirhead took his place, but immediately lost Vines who was well caught by Chunilal. Reid and Muirhead now came together and another useful stand was made, the latter doing most of the scoring. He hit about him in great style, but when he had made 13 was bowled by Bhandari. Binning took his place and immediately put Patkar away for 3 by a nice forward drive on the off. Rain fell heavily at this stage of the game and interrupted play for about twenty minutes. On resuming, Binning put Patkar to the boundary for 4 and made a single off the same bowler. The next ball he was foolishly run out by Reid who called for an impossible run. Mackay was the last man, but only added a couple to the score when he put one into Jaykar's hands at long-slip, and the innings closed for the small total of 88.

The Hindoos started their innings with Masukar and Ajaskar somewhat disastrously, as with the score at 8 the latter had his leg stump removed by a fast one from Carnegy. Bhandari took his place, but immediately lost the services of Masukar, who was given out l-b-w to Clark. Chunilal Mehta filled the vacancy, and he and Bhandari litterally "took tea" with the Gymkhana bowling. They banged it about all over the place, and at one time it looked as if they would just manage to pass the Gymkhana score. However, Bhandari got somewhat too venturesome, and in stepping out to one from Clark was stumped by Muirhead. Rain fell again and further play was impossible, the score standing at 77 for 3 wickets, Bhandari having made 37 by excellent cricket and his partner 23. The following were the scores :—

GYMKHANA.

Capt Carnegy, c Chunilal, b Patkar	11
Capt Holland, RIM, b Bhandari	11
Mr W H Scott, b Bhandari	2
Mr H S Strong, b Patkar	3
Mr J C Brooks, b Patkar	0
Lt D F Vines, RIM, c Chunilal, b Patkar	14
Mr F Clark, b Bhandari	9
Mr A Muirhead, b Bhandari	13
Mr M Reid, not out	6
Mr D Binning, run out	8
Mr A Mackay, c Jaykar, b Patkar	2
Extras	9
Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Patkar	24	11	41	5
Bhandari	21	8	31	4
Purshotum	3	2	7	...

HINDOO GYMKHANA.

Mr. W. L. Masukar, l-b-w, b Clark	3
Mr. K. V. Agaskar, b Carnegy	0
Mr. L. S. Bhandari, st Muirhead, b Clark	37
Mr. C. V. Mehta, not out	23
Mr. N. B. Dadankar, Mr. R. S. Shirgamkar, Mr. G. V. Kirtikar, Mr. N. G. Jaykar, Mr. L. B. Patkar, Mr. N. E. Khote, Mr. G. Purshotum	did not bat.
Extras	14
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F J Clark	10	3	17	2
Capt Carnegy	9	3	21	1
H S Strong	3	...	15	...
A. Mackay	2	1	10	...

TUTORIAL M. CLASS C. C. vs. ST. MARY'S C. CLUB.

THE second venture of the T. M. Class Cricket Club, came off on Thursday with the St. Mary's High School C.C., and resulted in a win for the former by 10 runs. The Tutorials having gone in scored 68 runs with great patience, Messrs. F. Seerval. F. Doctor and H. Saher contributed 20,15,11 runs, repectively, by patient and vigorous play. The Maryites then went in and for the first 5 wickets it was uncertain who were to be the victors, when the captain with his steady and confident play gave such a turn that the Maryites appeared to gain ground, but a change being made in the bowling, which was given to Cama, the Maryites were soon got out and thus the Tutorials gained the victory. Besides Pereira, the only batsman who could look at the bowling of Doctor and Cama was Halse who contributed 14 runs. The fielding on both sides was splendid. The following are the scores :—

TUTORIAL M. CLASS C. C.

Saher, H c Cassels, b Hannacy	11
Mehta, S c Hannan, b Hannacy	0
Doctor, F b Cassels	15
Seerval, F b Cassels	20
Dubash, H c Halse, b Hannacy	2
Sanggiri V Shan (Capt), c and b, Hannacy	4
Postwala, b Hogan	5
Kotwal, b Hogan	4
Palkhiwala, not out	1
Cama, b Hogan	0
D'Joss, b Hogan	0
Extras	6
Total	68

ST. MARY'S C. CLUB.

Gillespie, c Mehta, b Doctor	0
Singleton, c Paikhi, b Doctor	2
Cassels, b Doctor	3
Hannacy, c Seerval, b Doctor	10
Braganza, b Kotwal	1
Pereira (Capt), b Cama	11
Hurst, b Mehta	9
Halse, b Cama	14
Hogan, b Doctor	2
Gonsalves, b Cama	2
Norhona, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	58

AN earthquake occurred in Italy on June 28 which caused the loss of several lives and serious damage to property in the central districts of the country.

MR. WALTER WELLMAN, the American-explorer, left Tromsö, Norway, on June 27, on board his ice-steamer Frithyof for the North Polar regions. In the party are Professor J. H. Gore, Lieutenant E. B. Baldwin, Mr. Hofma, and Mr. Quirof Harlan. Norwegians experienced in Arctic work make up the remainder of the party of ten.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

A Bicycle Gymkhana is not an exciting affair for lookers on; nevertheless all Poona assembled to witness the one that was arranged for our edification and amusement on Friday July 8th. The first event on the programme was a Polo Match, played just the same as a game of Polo only that bicycles took the place of ponies, the sides were as follows :—

Mr. Light.	vs.	Mr. Thomson.
Captain Addison.		Mr. Robb.
Mr. Heyland.		Mr. Saville.
Mr. Gibson.		Mr. Sinclair.

The game was not a lively one, and nobody appeared to watch it with much interest, there was not even a collision, or a fall, or anything to create the slightest excitement. Mr. Light's side won by 3 goals, to Mr. Thomson's two goals and one sub.

The Musical ride came next on the programme. This entertainment had been organised by Mrs. Dixon of Burma renown, and took place in the garden of the Council Hall—sixteen ladies and gentlemen took part in the ride.

Mrs. Crowe	Capt. Addison.
Mrs. Richardson	Mr. Crichton.
Mrs. Donnet	Capt. Crawford.
Mrs. Dixon	Capt. Levett.
Miss Churchill	Surgeon-Capt. Kiddle.
Miss Bainbridge	Surgeon-Capt. Morgan.
Mrs. Leveson-Gower	Capt. Young.
Mrs. Swiney	Mr. Heyland.

His Excellency the Governor's band located in the garden, struck up a lively tune, and to the strains of this, the bikesta wheeled in in couples and rode the length of the course hand in hand, after having shown as what they could do in that way, they separated and proceeded to ride round on the outside, till they met again, and the couple next behind them coming up they formed up four abreast. A great variety of figures were gone through neatly, and gracefully. The ladies had a clean well starched appearance dressed in white with blue ribbons, and the men had a somewhat "go-to-meeting" look about them; clad in dark suits with blue ties, and very dressy, and extensive buttonholes. Some of the ladies had perhaps mounted in a hurry and forgotten that a little arrangement of the back pleats of the skirt is often necessary. A saucy pink lining to one of the skirts attracted my attention, such a good idea. I shall set my "derzie" to work at once. I simply yearn for a pink lining to my bike skirt. The ride which lasted about 20 minutes was loudly and generously applauded, and had we been sitting instead of standing, would very probably have been encored, one gentleman's handle bars were inconsiderate enough to come off just as the ride was in full swing, of course he was obliged to dismount, and in the most sympathetic manner possible two of the ladies also dismounted, but without the excuse of unsound handle bars. However they soon recovered their places with very creditable speed, and the performance continued and concluded without another hitch. Some of the bikes were very tastefully decorated. Mrs. Crowe's was particularly pretty with wreaths of pink and white roses and maiden hair ferns. Miss Bainbridge's was a mass of beautiful roses, and was by many people voted the best, whilst Mrs. Donnet's was beautiful and artistic with a profusion of yellow flowers.

The next excitement of the afternoon's sport was a "Tortois Race" for ladies only, this was run off in heats and was won by Miss Dorothy Faucette, who managed her machine with great skill. The following are those who competed :—

Miss Dorothy Faucette	Mrs Dixon
Miss Bainbridge	Mrs Swiney
Mrs Donnet	Mrs Crowe
Miss Churchill	Mrs Richardson

Mrs Leveson-Gower

The third event was tentpegging and tilting at the ring, affinity race for ladies and gentlemen, this brought out a good number of competitors amongst whom were

Mrs Donnet and Mr. Heyland
Miss Bainbridge and Mr. Duxbury
Miss Faucette and Mr. Gibson
Mrs Richardson and Mr. Crichton
Mrs Dixon and Mr. Thomson
Miss Churchill and Capt. Crawford
Mrs Crowe and Capt. Addison

and several others whose names I don't remember. Mrs. Donnet and Mr. Heyland made the highest points, and their style and pace was excellent. It was getting dusk before the last event.

"The egg and spoon affinity race" came off and I was unable to see the competitors. The eggs were not boiled, and a good deal of eggs was spread over the ground during the race. The gentlemen were one and all disqualified for very sensibly placing their thumbs on the eggs to prevent them falling from the spoon—History does not record what little manœuvres the ladies practised. Miss Dorothy Faucette was again victorious, bringing in the egg in great style.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is being started amongst the Poona and Kirkee people, and is shortly to be put on a permanent business foundation, a society of this sort is much needed here, and I wish it the success it deserves. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has consented to become Patron of the Society, and Major Burton, R. A. has kindly undertaken to be Hon. Secy.

The first ball of the season took place at Ganeshkind on Tuesday 12th. Luckily the rain which had been falling all day pretty well cleared off and there was only a slight drizzle which made the long drive out less formidable than is often the case on these festive occasions. Government House was brightly illuminated and stood out brilliantly in the dark night. The guests on arrival were received by Captain Berkely Levett and were conducted by Captain Young to His Excellency the Governor, after which they either joined the giddy throng in the ball room or blocked the doorways. The floor of the ball room was in splendid order, and dancing was kept up with great spirit till the small hours of the morning. A most recherche supper was served about midnight and most of the guests appeared to do full justice to it, judging from the long time they spent in the supper room. There were not as many people present as usual, I fancy Poona is not as full this year as it generally is. The ladies were very decidedly in the minority and I did not see one girl sitting out all the evening. There were a lot of very pretty dresses, quite new and evidently just out from home. A dress which took my fancy very much was a white chiffon embroidered in black. I saw two or three very smart black net dresses covered in sequins which caught the light and looked very showy as their wearers danced round the room. One lady wore a mauve dress which struck me as fitting its owner better than any dress I had ever seen. I should like to know that lady's dress maker. A small lady wore a very handsome dress of some kind of velvet brocade of indescribable colour which had a long train but it struck me, it would be a little awkward to dance in. There were also some sweet white dresses. I did not see any bouquets which to my mind so much enchance the beauty of a costume. The sitting-out places were all that could be desired, and the garden was lighted up and tents arranged for those people who do not mind the damp and pine for seclusion "a deux".

A NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

THE flotation of a first Joint Stock Tea concern in Bombay under the name of the Bombay Tea Association (Ld.) is announced. The promoters have no doubt a wide field before them as the wholesale trade here is yet in its infancy. The company have appointed as their agents, secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Morton, Maju & Co., the oldest tea firm in Bombay. The management will be in the hands of its experienced proprietor, Mr. M. H. Maju, who by lectures and circulars in vernaculars and other means has educated the taste of the people for Indian teas, and thus created a demand, not only in India, but also in other countries. The company will also have the power if there is good opportunity to purchase profitable tea estates, to deal in exchange for tea and coffee, and other profitable articles in different parts of the world. The agents guarantee 6 per cent interest for the first three years, and the shareholders will have the further advantage of a right to purchase articles from the company at 10 per cent. less than the fixed prices. The board consists of well-known citizens, with Mr. M. H. Maju as an ex-officio director. Further particulars can be ascertained, on a reference to the prospectus circulated with the present issue of the paper.

AN Imperial Decree has been gazetted at Vienna authorising the Government to levy the taxes and dues and to defray all public expenditure up to the close of the present year.

THE LATE SIR ASMAN JAH.

AFTER a serious illness lasting for some weeks, Sir Asman Jah, late Prime Minister of Hyderabad, died on Saturday at the age of 59. He was undoubtedly one of the ablest Indian nobles of his day and for many years he filled a prominent place in the administration of the principal feudatory State in the British Empire, being its Prime Minister from 1887 to 1893. He was one of the wealthiest men in India, the income from his landed estates alone amounting to about 12 lakhs of rupees per annum. He belonged to the ruling family of Hyderabad, being the great grandson of Mir Nizam-ud-Deen Khan, the second Nizam of the Deccan, whose daughter, the Begum Bashir-ul-Nissa was married to Nawab Fegjung Shums-ul-Umra, Amir-i-Kabir II. By this marriage there were born two sons, the elder, Mahomed, the deceased Nawab's father, who predeceased his father, Shums-ul-Umra II, and the younger Nawab Mahomed Rafee-ud-Deen, who on his father's death became Amir-i-Kabir III. and in the year 1869, the first co-Regent of Hyderabad. Being himself childless, he brought up the deceased noble and his elder brother, Mahomed Vazeer-ud-Deen Khan, Mohtashin ud-Dowlah, who died in 1881, as his own children. Shums-ul-Umra III being, like his father, a man of culture and of scientific attainments took great pains with the early training of his young charges, both of whom received a complete course of education in Persian, Arabic and English. The circumstances under which Sir Asman Jah attained the influence he wielded for so many years on the fortunes of the Deccan State, and his subsequent career are described in Mr. Sorabji Jehangir's well-known work "Representative Men of India" from which we take the following extracts :—

In the year 1869, the death of His Highness the Nizam Afzul-ud-Dowla, and the fact of the heir to the throne being a minor, caused a revolution in the political as as well as the social conditions of Hyderabad life, a new form of Government being absolutely necessary. The Government, with the concurrence of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, took the form of a Regency, with the late Sir Salar Jung and Shums-ul-Umra III. as Regents. The Ministers of the four Departments of State into which the Government was divided were appointed from among the Junior branches of the nobility, the chief and most important of these appointments, that of Minister of Justice, being offered to Nawab Asman Jah, then known as Nawab Bashir-ud-Dowla Bahadur, owing to his position as great grandson of the second Nizam, and his approaching marriage with the daughter of His Highness Afzul-ud-Dowla and the sister of the present Nizam, Sir Salar Jung felt some hesitation in offering the appointment to him, as it was felt that the fact of a member of the foremost noble house in Hyderabad, second indeed only to that of the Nizams, taking up such an appointment would be looked upon with disfavor and he considered *infra dig*, when it was pointed out, however, to the Nawab that so important a post as that of minister of Justice should be held, in the then existing state of affairs, by some nobleman whos rank and position would give weight to the appointment, he cast aside all personal considerations, and accepted the office in the interests of his infant sovereign and the welfare of that sovereign's country and its people, only stipulating that the salary attached to the post—viz., Rs. 5,000 per mensem, should not be received by him, the new appointment brought the late Sir Salar Jung and the Nawab into almost daily personal intercourse, which in time ripened into friendship. The constrained relations between the two families which the very conditions of Hyderabad life had previously made almost a necessity, very soon disappeared, and in its place mutual confidence and respect were engendered, which lasted throughout the life time of the late Minister. In the year 1875, when the late Sir Salar Jung made a lengthened tour in Europe, the Nawab, in addition to his duties as Minister of Justice was appointed conjointly with the Minister's nephew, Nawab Mookaram-ud-Dowla, to conduct the duties of Prime Minister and Regent, the latter Nawab acting in a Junior capacity. For the skill and ability with which he carried on the duties, during the minister's protracted absence, the N

without its good results. On the occasion of the visit of H. H. the Nizam Jah to Calcutta in 1883, the Viceroy and ... Dufferin warmly congratulated His Excellency, and expressed their appreciation of all that had been done to promote medical education on the European model in the State of Hyderabad. On the occasion of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, the Nawab was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The Nawab is about five feet nine inches in height of a strong and robust build. He has handsome, aristocratic features, with a pleasant expression about the face. He is refined and polished in his manners, and not less courteous to his inferiors than to his equals. He is an excellent rider, a good whip, a capital shot. He is well read in Persian and Arabi literature, to which he latterly added a knowledge of the English language. Finding that his public and private duties, on all occasions, when he had to represent his uncle the co-Regent at entertainments and receptions at the Palace, brought him more frequently into contact with English gentlemen than formerly, and that his own want of knowledge of the English language, as well as ignorance of Hindustani on the part of many of his English friends, acted as a bar to a more free and general intercourse between them, he applied himself diligently to acquiring it. In this he made considerable progress, and in a short time was able to carry on conversation in that language and also to read and write it fairly well. His Excellency is very fond of entertaining his English friends and distinguished visitors to Hyderabad, and his hospitality is always as princely as it is genial. He has, in addition to an extensive and commodious palace in the city, two or three charming country houses, which, like his palace, are lavishly fitted up and furnished in the European Style. One of the latter, a mile or so beyond the city, called Jehanoonah, is one of the sights of Hyderabad, and is visited by all strangers coming to the Deccan. Being the Commander-in-Chief of the Paigah, or household troops, he maintains a large body of men, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery, besides a considerable number of irregulars. The Nawab is a staunch friend of the British, and on the outbreak of the Afghan War he was the first of the Hyderabad nobles to offer to place a body of mounted and foot soldiers fully equipped and armed at his own expense, at the disposal of the Government of India, and he also volunteered his personal services as commander of his contingent, or in any other capacity which the Government might think fit."

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG THE JAINS.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

MR. Fakirchand Premchand delivered a public lecture in the Hall of the Mangrol Jain Sabha, at Pydowni on Thursday evening, the subject being "Social Reforms." This was the first of the series of lectures to be delivered under the auspices of the Mangrol Jain Sabha, and several gentlemen not belonging to Jain community were also present. Mr. Golabchand, solicitor, who had consented to preside being unavoidably absent, Mr. Lukhamsi Hirji took the chair.

The lecturer remarked, that his object in delivering the lecture in English was to encourage young Jains to express their views properly in that language. It was not his intention to relate at great length the advantage of travel through Europe and America, nor did he intend to go into those much discussed questions of widow remarriage or child marriage, and other most important but thoroughly thrashed out questions, much had been said on the subject, and volumes had been written and he would therefore avoid mere repetition what he really wanted, was no more talk but practical means of putting those reforms into effect. They should find out how to attain the object. Most people oppose these reforms on orthodox and dogmatic grounds therefore if they were induced to judge calmly and were shown the benefits of such reforms they would surely share the opinion that those reforms were necessary and must be adopted by them. In introducing a reform even among his own family and nearest relations a man however anxious he might be meets with great obstacles and hindrances and no support and co-operation from of other members of the family, it is impossible for him to bring about any reform. They required moral courage to argue and reason with the elderly members of their family to persuade and convince them how necessary those reforms were for the good of Society at large and their community in particular. This led them to think of union, and without union it was difficult to bring about the results they all so much desired. To inculcate such ideas it was necessary to educate the youths of their community in a proper way those who visited Western countries should try their utmost to introduce good and beneficial changes into their home and community generally as a result of what they had learned abroad. There were some who thought they should wait till their whole caste came round and passed a resolution to the effect that they adopted all these reforms but the lecturer believed, that they would have to wait till doomsday for such a thing. Mr. Maghavdas Ragnathdas and Mr. Karsondas Muljl had been of such an opinion, the initiative measures that they took would never have been taken. He therefore suggested that they must begin little by little and make slow and steady progress. He repeated the suggestion made on a previous occasion for social gatherings to be held where they could more freely interchange their views and thus help the object of the reformers.

The chairman remarked that he had heard and read many things on social reform but he confessed that some of the suggestions and arguments of Mr. Fakirchand were entirely new to him. The chairman had completed his academic course, but he admitted that the education given to the youth of the city was not much to his taste. He would give two instances, in the books the children were taught that God was the creator of this world, while their books of religion stated he was not. Again they were taught that the 'Cow had no soul" while their religion said it had as much soul as man had. Such contradictory dictums puzzled a jain youth, and therefore they must establish a Jain school and educate Jain students on proper principles, and give them uniform training. As to introducing reforms he said that they should keep themselves in harmony with caste rules. Otherwise the good influence would no more be found and the object they had in view not achieved.

Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor then said; Mr. President and gentlemen, it gives me exceedingly great pleasure to see you all here this evening. I am an old hand in Bombay, as perhaps some of you know. I have been away for a good many years. Previous to my going away so far as I can recollect these sort of meetings on social reforms were never held. We are all glad to find them now and I am very glad to see that they exist to such a great extent. I have not come here to make a speech, as I am not an orator but I fully endorse the views expressed by your chairman that in making your social reforms do not try to press on too rapidly, Go slowly and surely and if it takes you generations to carry through the reforms, which you think ought to be carried through never mind. To advance and make progress it is necessary whether you be Parsee, Hindu, Mahomedan or Christian to consider that you need to attain something better. It is an excellent thing, I think to have a discussion on a lecture like Mr. Fakirchand's on social reform which will enable you to know one another's ideas and be friends with each other.

The usual compliment was given to the chair, and a vote of thanks was also accorded to the Lecturer and Mr. Macfarlane.

The proceedings then terminated.

COMPENSATION FOR NOWROJI HILL LAND.

AT the commencement of the year, the Municipality had taken, under the Land Acquisition Act, a certain plot of land with messuage standing thereon at Nowroji Hill for the purpose of making a road through Nowroji Hill. A dispute arose between Mr. Jaibhoy Ardesir Sett, the landlord, and his tenant Abdool Musjid Rajab, as to who should receive the full value of the land. Mr. J. A. Sett claimed the full value of the land under an agreement dated April 1880, which distinctly stated that, in the event of the land being taken up by the sirkar, the value of the land was payable to the Farjandar. An inquiry was held by Mr. Kennedy, the then Collector of Bombay, who awarded the full value of the land to the tenant Abdool Musjid. Mr. J. A. Sett, therefore, requested the Collector to refer the question to the High Court, and the case came on before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrodin Tyabji. The Hon'ble the Advocate General, with Messrs. Macpherson and Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola, appeared for Jaibhoy Ardesir Sett; the plaintiff, and Mr. Anderson, with Messrs Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal Moola and Moola, for the tenant Abdool Masjid Rajab, the defendant, and mortgagor of the house; and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., for the mortgagee. The defendant having withdrawn his claim to the full value of the land, a consent decree was passed, by which Mr. J. A. Sett received the full value of the land, and his tenant the value of the superstructure only.

A NOTE has been addressed to the Porte intimating that unless the settlements of the claims of French subjects for losses suffered during the Armenian disturbances be concluded before the 10th inst., the French Government will place an embargo on an instalment of the Greek war in emnity.

ON June 26 King Humbert definitely accepted the resignation of the Rudini Cabinet and gave to General Pelloux the official mandate to form a new Ministry. The new Cabinet was definitely constituted as follows on June 29:—General Pelloux Premier and Minister of the Interior; Admiral Canevaro, Foreign Affairs; Signor Finocchiaro-Aprile, Justice; Signor Carcano, Finance; Signor Vacchelli (Senator), Treasury; General di San Marzano, War; Admiral Palumbo, Marine; Signor Baccelli, Instruction; Signor Lacava, Public Works; Signor Fortis, Agriculture; Signor Nunzio-Nasi, Posts and Telegraphs.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF COPIES OF THE INFORMATION AGAINST MR. JEEJEEBHOY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijeebhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with extortion. Mr. Davur, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared to prosecute; the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, intructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the accused Dadyseth, Messrs. Brown and Alpaiwalla, solicitors, represented Cooverji Mehta, Mr. Jinnah defended A. Williams and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor, appeared for the last accused Battliwalla. Clive Durant conducted his own defence.

The prosecution having served a notice on the defence for the production of the "originals" of the opinion and other papers that were published in these columns on Friday and Saturday, the defence denied that they had got any such papers, and a note was taken by the magistrate to that effect.

Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, further examined by Mr. Davur, said Durant further stated that Mr. Jijibhoy refused to pay any money. He then said "My name is Clive Durant, and I will bring Mr. Jijibhoy in difficulty." On 14th May Clive Durant and Cooverji Mehta came before his worship to lodge an information against Mr. Jijibhoy. Witness and all the accused were in the court at that time. After the information had been sworn to they left the court. Witness knew that on 6th May Durant received a letter from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, and on the next day, which the witness believed to be a Sunday, a meeting was held at the Fitzgerald Hotel to discuss that letter. With the exception of Mehta all the other accused were present. Battliwalla told witness to go and fetch Mehta from the Parsee Fever Hospital, and witness accordingly brought Mehta. Mehta asked Durant to go again to Mr. Jijibhoy with that letter and to show it to him. Durant said he would not again go and see Mr. Jijibhoy, but that he would write a hard letter to the solicitors. Witness believed Durant wrote a letter in reply. He did that in witness' presence. After the information had been lodged they all returned to Battliwalla's office. They took with them about 20 or 25 printed copies of the information. Williams and witness went to the manager of the *Times of India*. Williams said to the manager that he was doing the business of news agency and supplying important information to the press. He showed the information to the manager and told him that it was a very interesting case for the public and he would sell a copy to him for Rs. 50." The manager enquired whether the magistrate had passed any order in the matter. Williams said, "no." The manager said, he could not buy it, because unless the Magistrate granted a process, it could not be considered public property. From the *Times of India* Office, they went to the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Neither the editor nor the manager were then in the office. Williams wrote out a letter and left it there with instructions to a clerk that it should be sent either to the editor or the manager. A copy of the information was also left there. Then they went to the *Rast Goftar* Office, where they met Mr. K. N. Kabraji who declined to buy a copy of the information. Williams then gave Mr. Kabraji a copy of the information free of cost, provided he undertook to print it in the next issue of his paper. They then visited the *Advocate of India* Office, and the manager of that paper said that he would not print it even if they gave him Rs. 100. Williams had offered to sell it to him for Rs. 50. They then went to the *Kaisar-i-Hind* Officer, where a Parsi gentleman refused to buy it. Williams first showed him a copy and said he would sell it for Rs. 50. Williams further told him that his paper was the first paper in Bombay and that he (Williams) had not taken it to any other press. But the Parsee gentleman declined to buy the copy. Before they started on this errand, Mehta and Dady told them to go round the press and try to sell the copies of the information. It was arranged that all the accused and the witness should divide among themselves any money they would get by the sale of those copies. Williams and witness went to Battliwalla's office, and informed the other accused that none of the newspapers bought the information. They said futher, "all our printed money is gone in vain." (Laughter). Another meeting was held at Battliwalla's office in the afternoon of 14th May at 4 o'clock. At that meeting Battliwalla remarked that they had not as yet heard anything from Mr. Jijibhoy. Mehta then asked Durant to go to Dorabji Patel, the managing clerk of Mr. Jamshedji Kama, solicitor, and explain to him this matter, for, he (Mehta) said, he knew that Dorabji had attended the last meeting on behalf of Mr. Jijibhoy, and he believed that Dorabji would do something in the matter and Mr. Jijibhoy would follow his advice. By "the last meeting" he meant the meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Mills, which had met to consider the subject of defalcations. Durant said he did not know Dorabji Patel, and asked Mehta to accompany him. Mehta said he could not do that as he was not on good terms with Dorabji Patel since the above meeting. Witness then offered to go with Durant, and they then went to Dorabji's bungalow at 7 p.m. Witness told Dorabji that Clive had come to speak to him about the affairs of the Oriental Mills. Durant said Dorabji must be aware of the fact that he and Mehta had lodged an information against Mr. Jijibhoy before a magistrate. Dorabji said he had heard something about it. Durant said he had been to Mr. Jijibhoy's office twice, but Mr. Jijibhoy did not listen to him. He informed Mr. Jijibhoy that an information had been filed against him, but he did not know what the children would be. Durant remarked that Mr. Jijibhoy's solicitors had given him bad advice, and asked Dorabji to point out to him the difficulties in which he was, as he (Dorabji) understood law thoroughly well. Durant further observed that the offence was a grievous one and he had not the least doubt that the magistrate would issue a warrant. Dorabji questioned Durant if he believed that the magistrate would issue a warrant to a respectable gentleman like Mr. Jijibhoy. Durant said "I have same for rich and poor, and if this magistrate does not issue warrant I will apply to the Governor and Governor-General and ask for a special magistrate from Madras or Calcutta." He then quoted some section. Dorabji asked what Durant wanted him to do. Durant said Dorabji should persuade Mr. Jijibhoy to compromise the case, otherwise the result would be bad for him. Dorabji inquired what were Durant's terms, and Durant said "a lakh or two lakhs of rupees is not too much for such a serious offence." Dorabji asked if witness believed that Mr. Jijibhoy would pay him a lakh or two lakhs of rupees. He (Dorabji) knew that Mehta had tried for two or three years to get some thousand rupees from Mr. Jijibhoy, but he could not get anything from him. Durant said, "if he won't give, he must suffer." Then Dorabji asked Durant if he was a shareholder of the Company. Durant answered in the negative. Dorabji enquired what authority Durant had for compromising the case. Durant said he had no authority then, but he would get it. He meant the authority from Mehta, with whom he had lodged the information. Dorabji told Durant to obtain the authority and then he would consider the matter. They then left Dorabji's bungalow and went straight to Fitzgerald's Hotel, where they saw Battliwalla. Four or five minutes after Dady and Mehta arrived and Durant related to them the conversation that had taken place at Dorabji's bungalow, and said Dorabji wanted a written authority. He did not mention particularly from whom the authority was required. Mehta said they would give it to Durant. Battliwalla then dictated to Durant the form of the authority, which Durant took down in his pocket book. It ran as follows: "For your satisfaction we now put down in writing the terms of the new agreement upon which we are to act with reference to the proceedings against the directors of the O. S. and W. Company. You are to carry on the proceedings,—criminal and civil—and in return we undertake to let you have one fourth of the amount which we expect to obtain from the defendants in order to,—We undertake to pay you Rs.—and, in addition to the rupees we have already paid you, Rs.—And we further agree that we will not enter into compromise with the other side without your consent, and will pay you one-fourth of the sum that we may receive, if the other side compromised the proceedings."

Witness continuing said, Durant remarked that they need not show these terms to the other side, and that they should settle them the next day in Battliwalla's office. On the next day (17th May) witness and Durant went to Battliwalla's office, where all the accused were present. Durant took a piece of paper and drew out a rough draft, which was read out to them. They all agreed to its terms. (The document was shown.) There were two drafts on the same paper. The following was the first draft: "We hereby authorise you to settle our claim against the directors and the agents of the—for a sum of Rs.—, and we authorise you to drop the proceedings in the police Court against them on the receipt of the money, and we further authorise you to retain one-fourth of the amount as your own remuneration in the matter as agreed upon."

Further inquiry is adjourned till Friday.

MARTIAL law has been declared in the disturbed districts in Galicia. The area of the riots is spreading.

AN interesting article on Darwinism and Sir Henry Maine, with especial reference to India, appears in the forth coming issue of the "Asiatic Quarterly," by "An Evolutionist." The writer does not think that the study of Darwin suggested to Maine that legal and social institutions cannot escape from the great law of evolution.

THE demonstration of Austrian huntsmen in honour of the Emperor on June 25 in the gardens of Schonbrunn was an interesting and imposing function. The Emperor thanked the 4000 huntsmen for their expressions of respect and devotion, and assured them that hunting was his best relief and recreation after the heavy sorrows and duties of his office.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday 8th inst., when there were present:—His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; His Honour Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; His Excellency General Sir C. E. Nairne, K.C.B., R.A., Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India; The Hon'bles Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I., M. D. Chalmers, Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen; K.C.I.E., C.B., Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I., C.M. Rivaz, C.S.I., and Rai Bahdur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that he be substituted for Sir John Woodburn as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces. He explained that, since the appointment of the Select Committee on the Bill, the Honble Sir John Woodburn, who was in charge of the Bill, had ceased to be a member of the Council, and, as he had succeeded him in charge of the Bill, he now begged to make the motion in question. The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT (1881) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that, for similar reasons, he be substituted for Sir John Woodburn as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881. The motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT (1884) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. He said:—"This Bill arose from a proposal made by the Government of Bengal to provide for the making of signals between vessels in fogs so as to enable them to avoid collision. When the proposal was made, an examination of the Inland Steam-vessels Act showed that any rules of the kind made by Government would not have the force of law, and therefore they could not be enforced by legal penalties. We therefore made a proposal to mercantile bodies through the Local Governments that we should take, by amending the Act, the necessary power to make rules on the subject. The proposal was accepted by almost all the bodies concerned. The intention is to make rules which will provide for sound-signals by day and for the exhibition of lights at night. The Steamer Companies have, practically, all accepted the principle of the proposal, and I therefore move for leave to introduce a Bill which will give this power to the Local Government for making rules. "I may mention in connection therewith that, by section, 69 of the Act which we propose to amend, it is laid down that before making rules a draft of the proposed rules shall be published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby; so that all the rules we now propose will be subject to the condition of a draft being previously published for the information of the persons concerned."—The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the "Gazette of India," in English, and in the "Fort St. George Gazette," the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Calcutta Gazette," and the "Burma Gazette," in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.—The motion was put and agreed too.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898. He said;—"I may explain that the object of the Bill would be more accurately stated as a proposal to extend the operation of that Act, for the Act, according to its terms, expires on the twenty-first day of this month. It will be remembered that the original object of the Act was to enable Government under certain circumstances to alleviate stringency in the money market by allowing the Secretary of State to draw bills for the accommodation of India, against the Currency as well as against the Treasury. It is well known that the whole question of our currency legislation, and the state of our currency, is at present under examination in London, and we hope that, following this examination, measures will be taken to establish something that may be called a gold standard in India: but until these measures are taken there is little doubt that a condition of stringency will remain in the money market, and that it is possible that we may be called upon to exercise the powers given us to alleviate it, which were made available by the Act passed on the 21st January last. It is certainly unwise to give up the power which this Act gives us, until the questions relating to our currency are at all events nearer settlement than at present. We therefore ask for an amendment of the Act which will have the effect of prolonging its operation for two years after the 21st July of this year. "I am permitted by His Excellency the Governor General to take this opportunity of giving an explanation regarding our intentions this year in respect of ways and means. I do this the more readily because there has been in some quarters a misunderstanding regarding the steps which the Secretary of State recently took in Parliament for obtaining authority to borrow £10,000,000. It has been imagined that the Secretary of State had the intention of immediately borrowing the £10,000,000, and it was argued from this that he intended to substitute the sterling borrowing in England for borrowing in rupees in this country. He, however, at the time of dealing with the question before the House of Commons, explained that his intentions in respect of borrowing were exactly those laid down in the Budget, and no additional borrowing was intended. The application which he made to Parliament, may explain is not an application which it is necessary for him to make with reference to the yearly accounts or estimates, but is an application which lies outside these ad, which arises from the fact that it is necessary for him to have Parliamentary authority before he goes in to the market to borrow money at all. He takes this authorization not at any stated periods, but whenever necessary, and he takes it, from time to time, in lump sums, such as the £10,000,000, for which he has asked this year. The result of these conditions is that, when the Secretary of State proposes his Estimates to borrow in England an amount which exceeds the ballance of the authorization which he already possesses from Parliament, he is obliged to go to Parliament for further powers. There is no direct connection between the authority which he has asked for, and which has been given to him, to borrow £ 10,000,000, and the amount which he actually intends to borrow this year. Indeed the figures he laid before Parliament were exactly those used in the financial Statement. Moreover, he made it quite clear that he intended to draw upon us for the full £10,000,000 provided for in the Estimates, and from that it would be obvious that he did not mean to substitute sterling borrowing for ways and means provided out of borrowing in this country. At the same time we fully recognise the fact that the present would be a most inopportune time to go to the market for the loan of 3 crores of rupees which we estimated in the Financial Statement that we would borrow in this country. There are two reasons for this, or rather there are two phases of the same reason. One is that the money market, as I have already explained, is in a condition of unusual stringency, the rate of interest at the Bank of Bengal at the present moment being 7 per cent., which is high for this time of year. We could not expect to get 3 crores out of the money market in its present condition without laying upon it a very considerable strain. Then it must be remembered also that if those measures relating to our currency, to which I have alluded, have the effect, which the Government hope and believe they will have, of establishing a gold standard in this country, one result will certainly be a considerable appreciation of Government Paper. The condition of things, therefore, amounts to this that, if we can postpone any part of our necessary borrowing from this yea to a future year, we may expect in that future year to obtain the money on very much better terms than we are likely to get it this year. We have, therefore, carefully considered our ways and means in order to see to what extent we will be able to meet all the demands of State's drafts, and to pass over our low, ballance period. We do not wish to use the powers I have asked for in the present Bill to meet any part of the £10,000,000 which the Secretary of State will draw during the current year in pursuance of his Budget Estimates. We desire to meet this amount out of our ordinary Treasury Balances, and in the ordinary course, and to let the power asked for in the present Bill be used only if it becomes necessary for any extraordinary drawings; for it must be remembered that the Secretary of State cannot apply to the purposes of ordinary expenditure any drawings made under the powers which the Bill I have asked leave to introduce will give. A careful estimate of our ways and means shows that, as matters now stand, thanks largely to better revenue prospects and especially to a great improvement in the Railways during the last few months, we will be able to get over our low balance period with a much smaller amount of borrowing than we originally intended. I have, therefore, to announce, on the part of the Government, that our present intention is to limit our borrowing this year to 120 lakhs. We shall enter the market for this sum when it is necessary to do so, probably in August or September. I must also explain that this statement is made subject to the reservation under which such statements are always made in the Budget, namely, that the Government reserves to itself the right of altering its intentions in the matter of borrowing and in the matter of drawings of Council bills as it may think proper. But, subject to this ordinary reservation that Government is not bound to the amounts I now state, the announcement of the present intention of the Government is that our borrowing this year will be for a loan of 120 lakhs of rupees and not of 3 crores. I have the honour, therefore, with these explanations to move for leave to introduce the Bill." The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland introduced the Bill, and moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English in the "Gazette of India." He said that its was his intention to ask the Council, on the next day of its meeting, namely, the 15th July, to pass the Bill which, after its general acceptance in January last, could not be regarded as a contentious one.—The motion was put and agreed to and the Council adjourned.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE following report of the directors of the above society, whose Bombay agents are Messrs. Croft Mody and Co., was presented at the forty ninth annual general meeting of the society:—During the year, 7,468 policies have been issued, assuring an amount of £2,803,437. The new premiums amounted to £126,532 0s. 9d. The amount of £130,067 5s. 8d. has been received as purchase-money for immediate and deferred life annuities, and £175 2s. 2d. by way of periodical payments of the first year in respect of deferred and contingent life annuities. The annuity policies issued represent an annual payment by the society of £14,301. The income of the society derived from premiums, interest and rents amounted to £1, 200,102 7s. 11d. being an increase of £53,355 15s. 5d. upon the previous year. The admitted claims on life policies amounted to £397,322 3s. 8d. of which £2,780 0s. 0d. had been re-assured. The admitted claims on endowments maturing by age or expiration of term amounted to £119,111 4s. 7d. 145 annuitants have died, releasing the society from annuities amounting to £7,532 3s. 8d. The charge upon the society for the surrender of policies (including loans written off in respect of policies which had lapsed) was £30,279 8s. 6d. As a result of the operations of the past year, the funds of the society have been increased by £351,507 9s. 0d. The assets appearing in the balance sheet amount in the whole to £6,659,045 17s 8d. The investment reserve account stands at £30,000 0s. 0d. The expense ratio has been materially reduced. Mr. Augustus Bopp and Mr. William Croft Fooks, Q.C., having retired through failing health and age, the directors, acting under the powers conferred upon them by the laws and regulations, have appointed Mr. Charles Colin Macrae, Director of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and vice-chairman and managing director of the Railway Debenture Trust Company, and Mr. Courtenay Craufurd Spurrell Fooks, Director of the South Essex Water Company, duly qualified shareholders, to be member of the Board. The directors recommend the continuance of these appointments. The directors retiring on this occasion are Messrs. Henry Christopher Thomas Beadnell, Alfred Hutchison Smee, and William Thornthwaite. These gentlemen being eligible, and having notified their willingness to serve constitute the list for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Geo, Sneath, F.C.A., and A. W. Chambers, retire from office, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. The directors have again to report that the Income Tax questions in dispute with the Crown, have not been finally adjusted.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Soudhern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	4
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	5	8	72
Same date last year	3	4	93

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Varda.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	3	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuloshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	2	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Cardea, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	4	5
Total	12	12	77
Total plague deaths to date	30,655	26,291	
Same date last year	0	0	97

BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 16th July 1898:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	249	249	13
Fresh cases	3	1	2
Total	252	217	15

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

WEDNESDAY'S statistical returns showed that five cases of suspected plague and two deaths were reported to the Health Department. The seizures were in Wards Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 10, and one case in which the address was uncertain. The deaths on the other hand were in Ward No 5, and another, address uncertain. The Eurasian girl who was admitted into the Medical College Hospital from Dhurrumtollah Street on the 15th of June, was discharged on Wednesday.

INSPECTION OF PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

Dr. Cook accompanied by Dr. Hendley, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, inspected the Manicktollah Hospital, the Segregation Camp in Marcus Square, and several of the Ward Hospitals in town yesterday morning to satisfy themselves of the general arrangements made for the reception of plague patients. Dr. Hendley was particularly pleased with the arrangements at Manicktollah where there are two newly appointed European nurses now, and a full medical staff.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION TO PLAGUE OFFICERS.

On Wednesday afternoon, Drs. Cook and Christie met with a most cordial reception when they proceeded to Ghooghoodanga Road, Bally ganj, to inoculate several Mohamedans, male and female, at the invitation of Moulvi Mazahar Hosein. The new Ward Hospital in the locality where the reception took place was beautifully decorated for the occasion, a floral arch with the words "Welcome to Drs. Cook and Christie" being erected at the grand entrance. The party was shown over Ward Hospital which is fully equipped and furnished, after which the doctors operated on the persons who volunteered for inoculation. A string band was in attendance, and the medical officers were garlanded before leaving.

THE late heavy rain has played further havoc with the bungalow erected for officers on plague duty at Banga. Despite improvements recently made by the District Engineer to the roof, the latter leaked as badly as ever, the whole interior of the building was flooded, the foundations threaten to give way, and the walls are far from safe. Of the six officers occupying the bungalow, four have left Banga and gone to live at Phagwara. As we pointed out on a former occasion, the bungalow site was ill chosen, which is proved by the fact that after the recent rain the bungalow stood in the middle of a lake.

THE Rev. Lionel Lord, assistant master at Eton College, contributes an article on public school athletics to the volume of "Essays on Secondary Education" (Clarendon Press) in which he repeats the reflection "of a distinguished man on the defects of his youth." "What I regret now," said he, "is the time I spent as a boy not on playing games, but on talking about them." "Literature" comments on the article:—"We know all that is to be said in favour of the strenuous cultivation of athletics. What is not generally recognised is that they now form the chief subject of general interest at a public school; that they dominate its public opinion, and its moral standard; that they drive the intellectual hobbies of individuals into shame-faced obscurity; and that they are gradually killing down, for the average boy, all real interest in, all 'divine thirst' for, knowledge."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE FOR APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

DWARKANATH SADANAND KALE vs. MUNCHERSHAW BOMANJI CHOTHIA.

THIS suit was filed by the appellant plaintiff against the respondent defendant for setting aside a conveyance, dated the 7th October 1895, which the plaintiff alleged was obtained by the defendant from him by fraud and deception. The suit was heard by the Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton for several days, and on the 17th December 1896, a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff setting aside and cancelling the said conveyance and the defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the said suit. The defendant filed an appeal against the said decree, and it was heard by the appellate Court, consisting of the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabji and on the 14th January 1898, the lower Court's decree was reversed and the said Conveyance was declared valid and operative and defendant was given a charge for the amount paid to the plaintiff, Rs. 25,000 on his share in the joint ancestral property with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and costs of the said suit and appeal. The appellant plaintiff presented a petition for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council and notice was issued about the grant of the necessary certificate. The notice came on for argument on Thursday, and the honourable Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetji, appeared for the appellant in support of the said notice. Their lordships ordered the issue of the necessary certificate, and admitted the appeal to the Privy Council.

Later on in the day the honourable Mr. Lang appeared before the Appellate Court, consisting of the honourable the Chief Justice and the honourable Mr. Justice Tyabji, and applied for an order for stay of execution of the Appellate Court's decree pending the disposal of the appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the respondent and opposed the application. Their lordships after hearing counsel, ordered that the respondent's application for an order for sale of the properties in realisation of his charge be stayed on the appellant furnishing security to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and that the execution of the decree as to costs should proceed only on the respondent furnishing security for the amount of his taxed costs.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

VALIDITY OF A HINDU GIFT.

BAI RAMBAI vs. BAI MANI.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, District Judge of Surat, in appeal No. 52 of 1895. Mr. K. M. Jhaveri (for Mr. G. M. Tripathi) appeared for Bai Rambai, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for Bai Mani, original defendant and respondent.

One Rambai, daughter of Bhagwandas Laldas, brought this suit for partition and separate possession of her 2 3rds share of a certain house, and also for the recovery of 2-3rds of the moveables mentioned in the plaint or their value. Plaintiff alleged that defendant Mani, the sole surviving defendant on the record, was her father's sister; that the other defendant Tapi was her own sister who died after the institution of the suit; that her father Bhagwandas died in Samvat year 1937 during his father Laldas's life-time; that her grand father Laldas died in Samvat year 1947 leaving a will by the 6th and 7th Clauses whereof her own mother and the mother of the defendant were given a life interest in the property in suit, and after the lifetime of these the same was to be divided equally among her (plaintiff), her sister Tapi, defendant Mani and Mani's deceased sister Jasi, who were all alive when Laldas died. Plaintiff further alleged that after Laldas's death in 1947 Jasi died and also her mother Mancha; that then her grandmother died and last died her sister Tapi who enjoined her husband to give her 1-3rd share to her (plaintiff); that at the time of the death of her grandmother she, her sister Tapi and defendant Mani became entitled each to a 1-3rd share of the property in suit; and that on Tapi's death she became owner of her 1-3rd share in addition to her own and that on the death of her grandmother defendant's guardian took possession of the house and moveables in dispute and refused to give her her proper share. Hence the suit. Defendant replied that as her sister Jasi died after Lalbhai, she became entitled to a share which accrued to Hindu Law descended to her; that neither Tapi nor her husband had any power to make a gift of Tapi's share to plaintiff and that such a gift was not lawful and could not be upheld as neither Tapi nor her husband had ever possession of Tapi's share, and that the whole property of Laldas should descend to herself as her only heir as the will contained no provision as to how the property was to be disposed of in the event of the legatees dying before it came into operation and was therefore void and of no effect. The First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat found the gift of Tapi's share proved and valid, and that plaintiff was entitled to succeed to her share. He accord

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

SATURDAY'S racing at the Crystal Palace was the long distance competition for the three hundred guinea Carwardine Cup. This trophy was originally raced for over a period of four-and-twenty hours, but the Anerley Bicycle club, in whose care and keeping the Cup is, reduced the extent of the competition to a hundred miles. The race was of special interest owing to the duel between two previous winners of the Cup, E. D. Frost and A. H. Harris. None of the remaining fourteen starters ever troubled these two, for although a new hand, by name Taylor, forced the running for the first hour, he could not stay, and Harris led at half distance. Meanwhile Frost, who had been riding with excellent judgment, and steadily, reaped the benefit of saving his efforts to the second half of the journey, for he continued fresh to the end, when Harris had tired himself by pace forcing. Frost, after getting a definite lead of a couple of laps, won easily, as he liked, in the very moderate time, for a paced event, of 4h. 1m, 12 2-5s. Frost scarcely ever appears except as a 100 miles rider, and will ride only in one other event this year, his own club's Century race for the Bath Road Cup.

At midsummer, every year, the North Road Club carries out a somewhat singular function in the shape of a non-competitive long-distance club run from London to York, a distance of 200 miles within a very little. Of course, it is a night as well as a day ride, but the pace being scheduled at below twelve miles an hour, and the stoppages being long and the refreshments frequent, there is nothing of an arduous nature about such a performance. It is more of a demonstration of how simple a matter it is to ride an exceedingly long way with ease and comfort, provided there is no attempt at hurrying.

Ordinary race meetings have begun to pall a little on the jaded tastes of the race going public, and some attempt to galvanise these affairs into life is being made by the addition of fancy fixtures to the more "legitimate" sport.

The Catford Club experimented in this direction last week, on the occasion of their annual race meeting, and the Middlesex County Club at Wood Green have announced a similar intention. At Catford, in addition to the club's championship which was won for the third time by A. J. Cherry, who thus secures the Fifty Guinea Challenge Cup as his own property. There was a skilfully executed musical ride by lady members of the Catford Club, who manœuvred in faultless manner through some intricate evolutions. A ladies' slow race, with the prize for the hindmost also included, and the 26th Middlesex volunteers added military events to vary the attractions, by a melee ride, as well as obstacle racing, and the carrying of dummies representing wounded men.

The great discussion which arose over the recent refusal of a Dorking innkeeper to accommodate a "rationally dressed" lady cyclist, has subsided since the National Cyclists' Union announced its intention of taking steps in the matter of enforcing the right of a wheelwoman to food and shelter without regard to the fashion of her costume. By way of test, a gentleman visited the house with two rational ladies, and although at first received with a refusal, were, on protest, taken in. They were, moreover, provided with a special sitting-room. Rationalists claim this as a victory to the cause, and a special act of grace, the other side point out that the innkeeper has won, because he has still kept the wearers of the costume he dislikes out of his public coffee room.

From time to time there have been academical discussions in the cycling papers as to whether there was greater risk, or greater security, for a man in a thunderstorm, according to whether he was on or off his bicycle, but in the absence of reliable data no satisfactory conclusions were arrived at. The striking of a cyclist by lightning has always been an exceedingly rare occurrence, but a recent case has happened where a doctor riding through a storm was thrown from his machine, though not badly hurt, whilst his machine was struck by lightning and wrecked. This seems to contradict the theory of those who believe that the bicycle is dangerous in a storm. It is more likely to attract lightning away from the man, and thus save him from the effects of a shock.

An authoritative expression from the presiding authority in a police court at the hearing of a recent case, on the question of the right of constables to knock cyclists over to secure their arrest, comes as a refreshing dictum on this important point. It is not a sufficient excuse that a cyclist is in the wrong for either policemen or others to trip them up with sticks or lasso them with a cord. The words of the law-dispenser were to the effect that constables in plain clothes, or in other clothes, as well as private individuals, must understand that whatever might be their opinion as to whether or not a cyclist was breaking the law, the seizing of a bicycle with a rider upon it, and causing the rider and the bicycle to come to the ground, was not a legal method of obtaining a remedy, but was fraught with very great danger to the rider and to the person so stopping him.

In view of the many advertisements which are now being inserted in the private sales columns of daily papers dealing with new and second-hand machines fitted with Dunlop-Welch licensed tyres or tyres fitted to Dunlop-Welch rims, it may not be out of place to point out that these tyres are not genuine Dunlops, neither are they "just as good." All genuine Dunlop tyres are stamped with the name and trade mark on the outer cover and also on the inner tube; intending purchasers should therefore bear this in mind before they decide to buy what appears to be a bargain, but what is in reality a fraudulent imitation.

Worth making a note of. To understand one's tyre thoroughly is a lesson which should be learnt by all novices as early as possible. In order to enable the rider of the Dunlop tyre to readily perceive its method of detachment, and, in fact, to learn all about these tyres, the Dunlop Co. issue a handsome illustrated booklet entitled "All about Dunlop Tyres," which will be forwarded post free to any address on application to the Co.'s depot, 160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road. The booklet should be in the hands of every cyclist.

A non-slipping racing tyre has recently been introduced by the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., and appeals specially to those racing men who principally confine their sphere of influence to grass tracks. The tread of the tyre is left quite smooth, but on the edges of the outer cover, the familiar basket pattern device is moulded—strips smaller in form than usual, therefore can only come into operation when the tyre is turning a corner at a sharp angle. The tyre is beautifully soft and silken in its running, and experts to whom a section has been shown are unanimous in declaring that it is the best they have ever seen. It should be taken up largely by grass track riders, to whom it cannot fail to be highly advantageous.

Since its introduction into South Africa, the Dunlop Welch Rim, by sheer merit alone, has made remarkable progress. Owing to its enormous strength and stability it has been found to be the most suitable rim for the rough roads which abound at the Cape. At one time the wood rim was greatly in demand, but after repeated trials, it has been discarded in consequence of its weakness and inadaptability.

The following Championships have been recently decided and won on Dunlop tyres:—The 1-2 and 1 mile of the N. C. U. West Riding Centre; the 25 miles N. C. U. Newcastle Centre; the ten miles Amateur Championship of Scotland; the Scottish 1 mile professional Championship of Eastern District, and the one mile Championship of Leinster.

F. D. Frost has succeeded in again winning the race for the Carwardine Cup, this time held on the Crystal Palace track. Despite a nasty fall in the latter part of the race, Frost maintained the lead and eventually won by 2-3rds of a mile. He now only requires to win the trophy (which is valued at 300 guineas) once more in order to make it his own property. It is interesting to note that the three first placed men were mounted on Dunlop tyres.

A better and more wholesome beverage for daily use, for adults and children, cannot be thought of than Cocoa, i.e., than *good* Cocoa, for it is far from indifferent which Cocoa one takes. By asking for Van Houten's, known all over the world on account of its excellence, one is certain to get a really pure and good soluble Cocoa. Van Houten's Cocoa is *refreshing* without the prejudicial effect on the nervous system frequently experienced from the use of beverages which are only stimulants. It is *nourishing* and yet *easily digested*, and at the same time it is *of exquisite* flavour.

One of its merits is its economy in use, an excellent breakfast cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa (a drink for a prince), *costing less than one farthing.*

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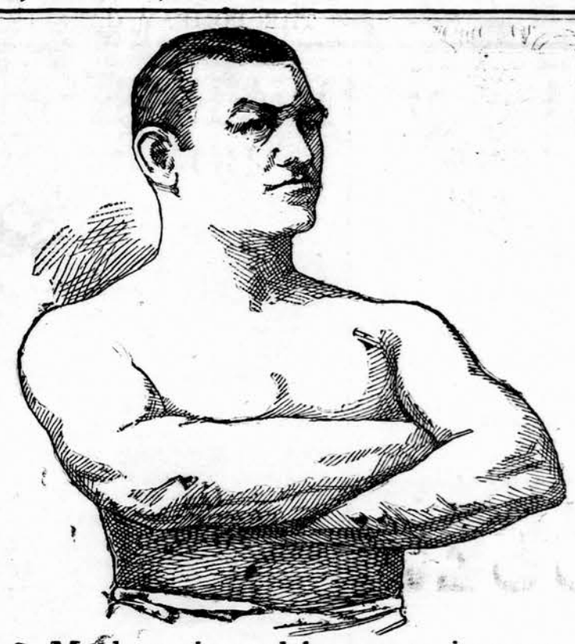

Manly purity and beauty are inseparably associated with CUTICURA, the world's greatest blood purifier and skin beautifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Purify the Blood and Beautify the Skin," post free.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK J. & R. Tennent PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.
It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."
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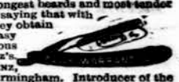

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A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
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Of all Chemists and Stores.
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"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

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It also cures prickly heat.
In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.
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For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

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FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors; Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

is a perfect tonic; it braces up the system to resist Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza; it keeps the healthy well, and strengthens invalids. A perfect essence of Beef; its effect upon the system is lasting, not transitory like alcoholic stimulants. In the Kitchen it provides the essential features of good Cookery—appetising flavour, nourishment and digestibility.

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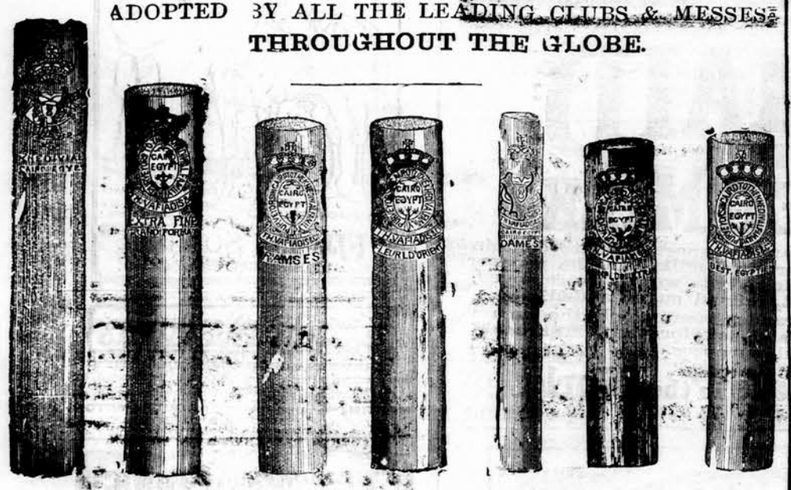
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 100 Rs. 7½ Rs. 6-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12

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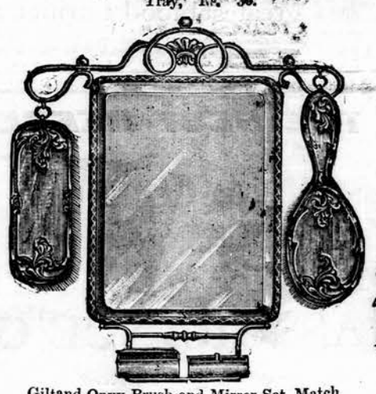
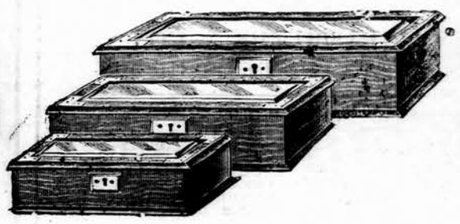
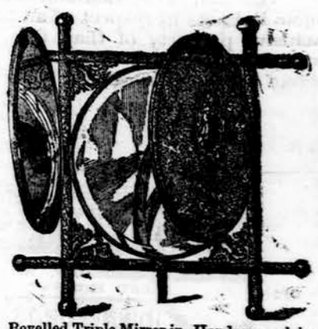


Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match and Match Holder, Rs. 38.

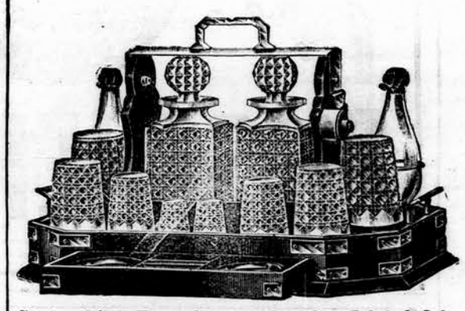


Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Size. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar. Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame. Rs. 55.

Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



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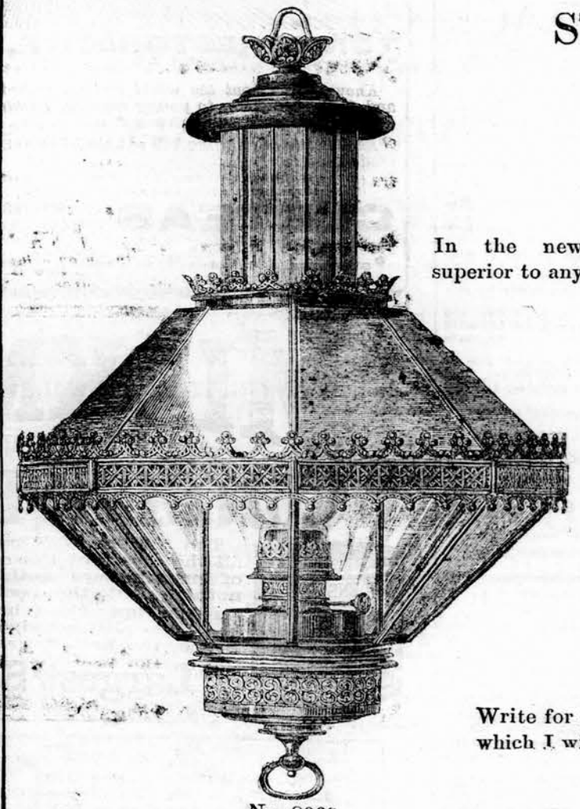

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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"LYNX"

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